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TO: The Speaker

Hon. Speaker
forwarded for your approval.
28/4

THR': The Clerk

FROM: Director, Committee Services

DATE: 27th April, 2016

SUBJECT: **REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE PETITION ON HEAVY BLASTING AND DUST FROM A QUARRY NEAR TARU TRADING CENTRE IN KINANGO SUB COUNTY, KWALE COUNTY.**

Attached herein, please find a report of the Standing Committee on Land and Natural Resources on the petition on heavy blasting and dust from a quarry near Taru Trading Centre in Kinango Sub County, Kwale County for consideration and approval for tabling in the Senate.

Njenga Njuguna

Paper Laid-
3/05/2016

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT- FOURTH SESSION

REPORT OF THE PETITION ON HEAVY BLASTING AND DUST FROM A QUARRY NEAR TARU TRADING CENTRE IN KINANGO SUB COUNTY, KWALE COUNTY

Approved
Speaker

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
THE SENATE
PARLIAMENT OF KENYA
NAIROBI

~~MAY 2016~~
28 April, 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CRBC……………….China Road & Bridge Corporation

EIA…………………Environmental Impact Assessment

KRC…………………Kenya Railways Corporation

MCA…………………Member of County Assembly

NEMA……………….National Environment Management Authority

SGR…………………Standard Gauge Railway

TAEC……………….TSDI-APEC-EDON Consortium

PREFACE

1. The Standing Committee on Land and Natural Resources was constituted on Thursday 27th February 2014 during the Second Session of the Eleventh (11th) Parliament pursuant to the provisions of Senate Standing Order No.208.

2. The Committee is mandated, under the Second Schedule of the Senate Standing Orders, *to consider all matters related to lands and settlement, environment, forestry, water resource management and mining.*

3. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the Ministries of:

   a) Land, Housing and Urban Development;
   b) Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities;
   c) Ministry of Water & Irrigation; and
   d) Mining.

4. The Committee comprises the following Members:

Sen. Lenny Kivuti, M.P.	- Chairman
Sen. Christopher Obure , M.P.	- Member
Sen. DawnsonMwazo, M.P.	- Member
Sen. Henry Ndiema, M.P.	- Member
Sen. Boy Juma Boy, M.P.	- Member
Sen. Isaac Melly, M.P.	- Member
Sen. Liza Chelule, M.P.	- Member
Sen. Martha Wangari, M.P.	- Member

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I wish to express my gratitude to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate for facilitating a visit to Kwale County that was undertaken by the Committee and which gave valuable insights that led to the production of this report.

The Committee acknowledges the valuable time and considerable effort made by Members of the Environment Committee of Kwale County Assembly, the Governor of Kwale County, officers of Kwale County Government, Petitioners and residents of Taru location who provided information and evidence that has made the preparation of this report possible.

Finally, I recognize the unqualified effort of officers from Kenya Railways Corporation who appeared before the Committee and responded to issues raised in the Petition and which informed the production of this report.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is now my pleasant duty, pursuant to Standing Order 225 to table the report of the Standing Committee on Land & Natural Resources, in relation to the Petition on heavy blasting and dust from a quarry near Taru trading centre, in Kinango Sub-County, Kwale County.

SIGNED.. **DATE** 26/4/2016

for

SEN. LENNY KIVUTI, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Background

Pursuant to the Senate Standing Orders No. 220 (1) (a), on 17th September, 2015, the Speaker reported to the Senate that fifty eight residents of Taru Location, Kinango Constituency, Kwale County had petitioned the Senate on heavy blsting and dust from a quarry near Taru Trading Centre.

Consequently, the Petition was committed to the Standing Committee on Land and Natural Resources on 17th September, 2015.

The Committee undertook a site visit to the quarry in Taru area and held meetings with members of the Environment Committee of Kwale County Assembly, officials from Kwale County Government and the Petitioners on 13th November, 2015.

The Committee also held a meeting with officers from Kenya Railways Corporation and responded to issues the Committee established from the site visit.

The Petition

The Petition drew the attention of the Senate to the following issues:

1. THAT, we are aware that pursuant to Article 42 of the Constitution, every person has a right to a clean and healthy environment including the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures;
2. THAT, there are quarrying activities being undertaken at a quarry near Taru Trading Centre which are adversely affecting residents of the area due to negative physical, health and environmental impact resulting from activities;
3. THAT, due to the quarrying activities-
   a) almost all buildings in Taru Location have developed cracks and if the activities
   b) continue, the damage will be irreparable;
   c) there is a lot of dust which has led to upper respiratory tract infections and eye problems to the residents; and
   d) the residents of Taru Location have developed ear problems due to the noise pollution and the eco-system has also been has been negatively affected.

4. THAT, we do here confirm that efforts have been made to address the matter with the Kwale County Government, the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and the involved company and they have failed to give satisfactory response;
5. THAT, we do here confirm that the issues in respect of which the petition is made are not pending before any court of law, constitutional or legal body.

The Petitioners prayed that the Senate intervenes with a view to:

1. Investigates the matter with a view to having the quarrying activities that are going on stopped;
2. Requires the company that is undertaking the quarrying to compensate all the affected residents; and
3. Requires the company that is undertaking the quarrying to rehabilitate the dilapidated environment.

CHAPTER TWO: PRESENTATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

2.1 Meeting with members of the Environment Committee of Kwale County Assembly

The Committee met with Members of the Environment Committee of Kwale County Assembly on 13th November, 2015 and received the following submissions;

1. Blasting at the quarry started in 2001; this was however stopped but resumed in 2014;
2. The blasting at the quarry has resulted in the following;
   a) cracked buildings;
   b) air pollution in the area caused by the quarry dust;
   c) death, of a class 4 pupil who fell and drowned in an open water filled quarry; and
   d) Health problems among the residents such as breathing complications from the heavy quarry dust.
3. The project on quarrying did not engage the community in a public participation exercise;
4. The blasting at the quarry in Taru should be stopped;
5. Kwale County Assembly and residents of Taru should be consulted and engaged when such projects are being undertaken.

2.2 Meeting with members officials of Kwale County Government

The Committee met with officials of Kwale County Government, led by the Governor Hon. Salim Mvurya on 13th November, 2015 and received the following submissions;

1. The County Government of Kwale, through NEMA has been regulating and monitoring the quarrying activities being undertaken by CRBC;
2. NEMA gave the company conditions for blasting at the quarry that were not met. Consequently area residents held demonstrations over the noise and air pollution as well as the resultant cracked buildings;
3. Licensing of the quarrying activities at Taru followed the right procedure. However, complains by the residents in Taru led to a consultative meeting between all the stakeholders i.e. Kenya Railways Corporation (KRC), CRBC, NEMA and the residents of Taru;
4. The consultative meeting resolved that the following measures be put in place before resumption of quarrying;
   a) Fencing off the site area; and
   b) Wet crushing to reduce dust emissions.

5. The blasting continued despite the resolutions from the meeting. NEMA wrote a letter to the company reminding them of the resolutions of the consultative meeting, but the blasting continued;
6. Another meeting was held between the residents, the area ward representative (MCA) and CRBC. The meeting resolved that controlled blasting may continue which the company abided to for only some time and then heavy blasting resumed;
7. NEMA wrote a letter to the Department of Mines and Geology to complain of the heavy explosives being used by CRBC;
8. Consequently, it was concluded that the CRBC was non-compliant to the NEMA's Orders;
9. Compensation was discussed between the residents and KRC, but this was however never actualized.

2.3 Meeting with residents of Taru Trading Centre

The Committee met with residents of Taru Trading Centre and the Petitioners on 13th November, 2015 and received the following submissions;

1. Heavy blasting at the quarry in Taru has resulted in cracked houses, which are hazardous to the residents;
2. Initially when the quarry activity started CRBC would only do heavy blasting at certain times of the day, but this has however changed and the company does the blasting throughout the day and sometimes at night;
3. The dust caused by the quarry activity is a health hazard in the area to the extent that students from a nearby school are unable to study due to the dust;
4. CRBC has started quarry activities on a second site without any consultations from the community;
5. The local community members have occasionally been asked by CRBC to vacate their houses for the blasting to be done;
6. The community has held discussions with CRBC and the area Chief, where they agreed the dust would be arrested and that loud and heavy blasting would cease. However, CRBC did not comply with the agreement and therefore, the community requested to have the quarry closed down all together;
7. Construction of the SGR by the CRBC has hampered accessibility to schools e.g. pupils of Mwembeni primary school have had accessibility to their school cut off, whilst the manmade bridges are impassable. Similarly women are unable to access water points in the area. The residents requested for a bridge to ease accessibility.
8. The land degradation left behind by the quarrying activities such as empty pits, posed danger to life as evidenced by the death of a school going child who fell and drowned in a water filled pit left open after quarrying.

2.4 Meeting with officials of Kenya Railways Corporation

The Committee held a meeting with officers from Kenya Railways Corporation on 17th February, 2016. The officers responded to issues that arose from the Committee's site visit as follows;

1. China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC), the contractor building the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and has has been undertaking quarrying activities near Taru trading centre in Kinango Sub county Kwale County since late 2014;

2. The quarry is located along A109 at DK 65 in Taru Market Kinango Constituency and is one of the sources of ballast used for the Construction of SGR in Voi;

3. During the week ending 18th April, 2015, residents of Taru Trading Centre petitioned the County Director, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Kwale County for closure of the CRBC quarry. The complaints were that the contractor deliberately disregarded the law in failing to implement preventive measures for social and environmental impact during the works activities, particularly where it involves compliance with Environmental Safety Management Plan provisions and professional instructions such as the 'blast intensity' as advised by the Department of Geology and Mines;
4. The residents argued that the quarrying activities were adversely affecting them and the Trading Centre due to the physical, health and environmental impacts resulting from the activities;
5. The County Director, NEMA, after investigating the residents' complaints, closed the said quarry on 22nd April 2015 during a public meeting at the site and directed that the quarry remain closed until CRBC fully complies with the following requirements:
   a) Install dust arresters at the crusher machinery to minimize dust emission in the surroundings;
   b) Lower the intensity of the blasting activities to levels authorized by the department of Geology and Mines;
   c) Install industrial Siren for fore-warning the residents of any intended blasting exercise.
   d) Schedule all blasting activities to be done between 3pm and 5 pm only;
   e) The entire quarrying site is fully fenced to prevent children and animals from straying into the quarrying area.
6. The blasting capacity was checked by Geology and Mines Office and reduced to permissible limits according to the law and dust arresters put into place to control dust. The quarry was also fenced off. Pictures confirming the fencing are attached to this report as Annex II;
7. The Contractor held several consultative meetings with NEMA and having complied with the directive to take corrective measures, the quarry was reopened in early May, 2015 after re-inspection by the County Directors, NEMA for Kwale and Mombasa Counties;

8. Kenya Railways Corporation (KRC), through TSDI-APEC-EDON Consortium (TAEC) the Construction Supervision Consultant, carried out an inspection of the affected structures;
9. A total of 198 residents whose buildings had cracked due to the blasting were profiled. CRBC officers, the KRC Liaison officer, Taita Taveta County and TAEC consultants participated in the preparation of the profile;
10. The initial profile list was taken back to Taru on Thursday 18th February 2016 for verification and concurrence. The Chief Taru location, Mr. Raphael Mwachilugo was asked to convene a team of area leaders to undertake this verification. The following was the mandate and terms of reference of the verification exercise:
    a) To confirm whether the 198 people earlier profiled are genuine affected persons, and to point out any person in the list who is not genuine. The verification team confirmed that the 198 people earlier profiled are genuine and deserving persons.
    b) To additionally give out an addendum list of any genuinely affected person who may have been left out in the earlier list. Such additional affected will thereafter be subjected to physical verification. The verification team gave an addendum of 29 people that were not captured in the earlier list. This brought the total to 227 affected persons. The list is attached as Annex 2.
11. Currently there are no major activities ongoing on the site except for the primary crashing and loading of ballast to trucks. Secondary crashing linked to conveyor belts is not operational and is completely detached;
12. The issues raised here have since been sorted out and preventive measures taken.

Kenya Railways Corporation later presented the following information;

1. A team was appointed from Kenya Railways, TAEC supervision consultant and CRBC the contractor and the local community (Taru Environmental Committee and Nyumba Kumi members), to undertake assessment and verification of the affected households. This activity was undertaken from 22nd to 24th March, 2016. A draft report was prepared and thereafter the local community was invited to review the same for verification. A further assessment of people who could not be traced during the first assessment was carried out from 4th to 6th April, 2016;
2. As at 18th April, 2016, 101 households had signed claim agreements with the Contractor and given their bank details for compensation. Two government offices, that is, a police station and chief's office, had been affected and arrangements were ongoing to repair the same.
3. A valuation report of the compensation indicating the property and amount to be compensated for the 227 profiled residents. The report is attached as Annex 3.

CHAPTER THREE: OBSERVATIONS

The Committee made the following observations and findings from the site visit and meetings with various stakeholders;

1. China Road and Bridge Corporation is the contractor undertaking quarrying activity at the quarry near Taru Trading Centre;
2. The Quarry is the source of material for the construction of the Mombasa-Nairobi SGR;
3. The SGR Project and the quarrying did not undergo public participation process as enshrined in the Constitution;
4. CRBC has been non-compliant on several occasions to Orders and guidelines set by NEMA;
5. Quarrying activity has resulted in the following;
   a) Death of a school pupil who drowned in an open pit left after quarrying;
   b) Damage to surrounding building evidenced by cracked walls and damaged roof tops;

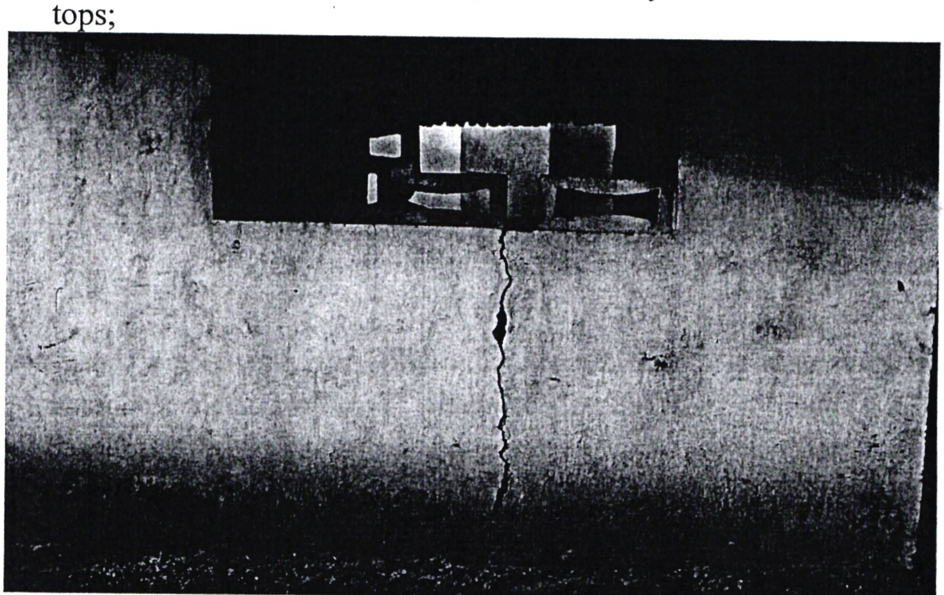

Figure 1: A cracked wall of the dining hall of a nearby school

   c) Poor visibility by motorists plying the nearby Mombasa-Nairobi Highway as a result of dust emanating from the quarrying;
   d) Interruption of learning at the nearby school as a result of falling rock debris during quarrying.

CHAPTER 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee considered the information available on the Petition and made the following observations and recommendations;

1. Compensation process for damage of property arising from the quarrying activity had begun and was going on (Annex 3);
2. The quarrying activity should proceed but be carried out in a controlled manner that does not adversely affect the community; and
3. The entity that is undertaking the quarrying activity should rehabilitate and/ or restore the degraded environment immediately it finalizes its operations in a given area.

MINUTES OF THE 62ND MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES HELD ON TUESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 2016 AT KICC 3RD FLOOR ROOM NO. 304 AT 11.00 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Sen. Dawnson Mwazo, M.P.	- Ag. Chairperson
2. Sen. Christopher Obure, M.P.	- Member
3. Sen. Henry Ole Ndiema, M.P.	- Member
4. Sen. Liza Chelule, M.P.	- Member

MEMBERS ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. Lenny Kivuti, M.P.	- Chairperson
2. Sen. George Khaniri, M.P.	- Member
3. Sen. Boy Juma Boy, M.P.	- Member
4. Sen. Isaac Melly, M.P.	- Member
5. Sen. Martha Wangari, M.P.	- Member

SENATE SECRETARIAT

1. Mr. Charles Ngatia	-Clerk Assistant
2. Ms. Sarah Rukwaro	-Serjeant-At- Arms

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/361/2016 : PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. and there followed a word of prayer by the Ag. chairperson.

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/362/2016 : ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The agenda of the meeting was adopted unanimously with amendments as follows;

Prayer

1. Adoption of Agenda;
2. Consideration of Petition on erroneous placement of Changara Location in Busia County;
3. Consideration of date of Public Hearing on the Natural Resources (Classes of Transaction subject to Ratification) Bill;
4. Consideration of draft report on Petition on heavy blasting and dust from a quarry near Taru Trading Centre in Kwale County;
5. Any Other Business;
6. Adjournment and Date of Next Meeting.

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/363/2016: CONSIDERATION OF PETITION ON ERRONEOUS PLACEMENT OF CHANGARA LOCATION IN BUSIA COUNTY

The Committee was informed that there was a Petition committed to the committee on erroneous placement of Changara location in Busia County.

The Committee deliberated on the matter and observed that Petition was not about conflict over boundary but rather the erroneous placement of the location in the map.

The Committee resolved that the secretariat obtains maps of Changara location since 1963 and after 1992 so as to determine the rightful placement of the location.

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/364/2016: CONSIDERATION OF DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTION SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) BILL

The Committee was informed that the Natural Resources (Classes of Transactions Subject to ratification) Bill, 2015 had been read a First Time in the Senate on Thursday 14th April, 2016 and referred to the Committee for consideration.

The Committee observed that the Bill may have provisions that are similar to those in the Natural Resources Benefit Sharing Bill.

The Committee resolved that the Secretariat undertake an analysis of the Natural Resources (Classes of Transactions Subject to ratification) Bill, 2015 and the Natural Resources Benefit Sharing Bill for presentation so that Committee can make a determination on how to proceed with the Bill.

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/365/2016: CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT REPORT ON PETITION ON HEAVY BLASTING AND DUST FROM A QUARRY NEAR TARU TRADING CENTRE IN KWALE COUNTY

The Committee was informed that Kenya Railways Corporation had provided the Information the Committee had requested.

The Committee was informed that Kenya Railways Corporation had provided the following information;

1. A team was appointed from Kenya Railways, TAEC supervision consultant and CRBC the contractor and the local community (Taru Environmental Committee and Nyumba Kumi members), to undertake assessment and verification of the affected households. This activity was undertaken from 22nd to 24th March, 2016. A draft report was prepared

and thereafter the local community was invited to review the same for verification. A further assessment of people who could not be traced during the first assessment was carried out from 4th to 6th April, 2016;

2. A summary of the draft assessment report is presented below.

S/NO	ITEM	NUMBER
1.	Households Assessed and valued	**169**
2.	No information. Not identified during assessment	**9**
3.	Out of range (Across SGR corridor/Not in Taru)	**9**
4.	Already Compensated by Section 1	**18**
5.	Repeated names	**4**
6.	Same household/family	**12**
7.	Tenants	**5**
8.	No effect. No cracks seen	**1**
	TOTAL	**227**

3. As at 18th April, 2016 101 households have signed claim agreements with the Contractor and given their bank details for compensation. Some 2 government offices to wit; police station and chief's office have been affected and arrangements are ongoing to repair the same.

4. A valuation report of the compensation indicating the property and amount to be compensated for the 227 profiled residents.

The Committee considered the draft report on the Petition and made the following observations and recommendations;

1. Compensation process for damage of property arising from the quarrying activity had begun was going on;
2. The quarrying activity should proceed but be carried out in a controlled manner that does not affect the community; and
3. The entity that is undertaking the quarrying activity should rehabilitate and/ or restore the degraded environment immediately it finalizes its operations in a given area.

The Committee resolved that enforcement of rehabilitation of quarries that are no longer in use throughout the country should be enforced by the relevant authorities.

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/366/2016 : ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The Ag. Chairperson informed the Committee that he had twelve issues that he wanted the Cabinet secretary for Environment, Natural resources and Regional

Development Authorities to respond to concerning grazing in Tsavo East & West National Parks.

MINUTE SEN/SCLNR/367/2016 : ADJOURNMENT AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

Having concluded the business as set out in the agenda, the meeting was adjourned at 12:01 p.m. until Tuesday, 26th April, 2016 at 11:00 a.m.

SIGNATURE..
for

(CHAIRPERSON: SEN. LENNY KIVUTI, M.P.)

DATE.......26|4|2016..

Annex 2: List of Profiled Community Residents from Taru, Kwale County

ANNEX 2

LIST OF COMPLAINANTS - TARU TOWN KWALE COUNTY

S/No	NAME	ID. NO.	PHONE NO	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
1	NYAMATA M. MAGULU	21274673	070060191	CRACKS & DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
2	MWANDAZA M. NYAMAWI	13732433	0724745005	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
3	SIMON BAI TSUMA	8395627	0726335943	CRACKS & DUST	PERMANENT	
4	LAZARO KISOSO	8175727	0714257263	CRACKS & DUST	PERMANENT	
5	IBRAHIM MGANDI	6723172	0720947041	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
6	CHALE NARCIS NGUNDI	10954298	0720475625	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
7	FLORA M. GILBERT	1163532	0726557049	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
8	MUSTAFA S. OMARY	3941289	0701778552	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
9	HAMISI SAID	11093218	0721289276	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
10	HAMISI M. GAUCHI	3761539	0727772086	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
11	ROBERT B. MKALA	11312662	0713267251	CRACKS DUST, NOISE	SEMI PERMANENT	
12	REHEMA NGOMBE M.	21674927	0714102782	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
13	NZARA T. KOMBO	21230861	—	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
14	HASHIM N. NGUNDI	3931751	0720877221	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
15	BIRIRI W. MDZOMBA	2205164	0724702798	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
16	NULDEEN S. BONGO	28126534	0715066580	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
17	NGOLA BONGO	21846628	0710148919	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
18	HADIJA MWAKA NZAI	26675248	0700254272	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
19	SAUMU NZADZE BEJA	26675248	0700841425	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
20	MIRIAM IMAZI MBULI	1367098	0721755767	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
21	ZUHURA CHUPHY	9395374	0721227365	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
22	NYANGAU JAMES	23907915	0721216486	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
23	ZENA SHABAN K.	4611358	0707601295	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
24	BEJA IDGA K.	21601 0873	0704109710	CRACKS & DUST	PERMANENT	
25	HAMISI M. MWER	20673059	0700562027	CRACKS, DUST NOISE	PERMANENT	

LIST OF COMPLAINANTS - TARU TOWN KWALE COUNTY

	NAME	ID NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
28	IBRAHIM NDORO OSBORN	10954421	0726984580	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
29	GERIED M. MKALA	12546474	0729895604	CRACKS, NOISE DUST	PERMANENT	
30	ALI MWSA KENGO	9435255	0726359106	CRACKS NOISE, DUST	PERMANENT	
31	JACKSON M. NDEI	32019296	0708157157	CRACKS NOISE	PERMANENT	
32	JUMA M. NIWABEJA	2652715	0705476708	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
33	MOHAMED KIDZEBU	5419099	0722966435	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
34	SISIMA J. NTHIMBU	672271S	0710380508	CRACKS, DUST NOISE		
35	PETER MASELE M.	6722588	0723577321	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
36	JOICE BIBI JACKSON	2253523	0710380508	CRACKS, DUST NOISE	PERMANENT	
	CHARITY KULOLA	16018501	0710380508	CRACKS, NOISE DUST	''	
38	MARGRET K. NZUKI	5008552	0710380508	CRACKS NOISE DUST	''	
39	NJERI DUME M.	23816743	0728959226	CRACKS NOISE, DUST	''	
40	VIMAZI MUNGA NDEGWA	5426217	0700414039	CRACKS, NOISE DUST	''	
41	MBARAK N. LEZENI	21857999	0723308120	DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
42	TSUMA CHAKA M	3166389	0714550750	CRACKS, NOISE DUST	PERMANENT	
43	CHAKA TSUMA CHAKA	1628551	0722419598	CRACKS NOISE DUST	''	
44	JUMA MWANDOGO T	7348507	0702768843	CRACKS NOISE DUST	''	
45	LUCIANA NYONDO	2267330	0715526315	CRACKS	''	
46	CONSOLATA L. S.	1318790	0721635217	CRACKS	''	
47	BARTHOLAMIU N. MBATHA	1137624	0721788276	CRACKS	''	
48	ELIUD CHENGO M.	13617769	0713156941	CRACKS	''	
49	NGAOSALU TSUMA	26699166	0712122865	CRACKS	''	
50	JUMA NDONGA TANA	6722305	0718059710	CRACKS & DUST	''	
51	FRIDAH LUVUNO TANA	10505083	0735035625	CRACKS DUST	''	
52	FATUMA SAID SALIM	4874200	0710016306	CRACKS & NOISE DUST	''	

ST OF COMPLAINANTS - TARU TULUNY KWALE COUNTY

	NAME	ID: NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
5	JUMA BEMBI NGAZI	32015676	0703996803	CRACKS	PERMANT	
56	SADA MUMBA	30671154	0771149001	CRACKS, DUST	"	
57	SIMON GARI JOHO	33270515	0725802839	CRACKS	"	
58	ALI MUWEJE TSUMA	26677453	0710885691	CRACKS	"	
59	NJOROGE CHIGUMBA	6722071	–	DUST CRACKS	"	
60	KACHE M. CHANUTU	12489845	0712813707	DUST CRACKS	"	
61	STEPHEN M. MUDURUMA	8420970	0724559962	CRACKS DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
62	NGAZI L. CHAMUTU	26896214	0702483744	DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
63	BAGOLA N. MWABEJA	11367132	0715097801	DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
	ZAINABU K. MUGANDI	28704187	0712206575	DUST	"	
65	SAID CHAKATA	11601953	0701289929	DUST	"	
66	MARIAM VYAZI MWAMBI	27341553	0727057755	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
67	KAJUMA C. MWABEJA	6723280	0704438602	CRACKS, DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
68	JUMAA M. CHENGO	273406722	0751740456	CRACKS DUST	"	
69	UMAZI M. DIRANI	28744210	0719241131	CRACKS DUST	"	
70	SIMON BEJA MWAMBETU	8411425	0728440824	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
71	NGOWA MAKONI GARI	8430010	0735586823	CRACKS	"	
7	LUCIA MWIKALI MAITHA	27018973	0712340187	CRACKS	"	
73	TSUMA J. MWAMKONO	3166449	070240187	CRACKS	"	
74	PRISCILA MBETU TUNJE	33006348	0705462539	CRACKS DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
75	HOLLINESS EGHWA	16030913	0701152779	CRACKS + DUST	PERMANENT	
76	GABRIEL K. MAJELE	28043509	0792214945	CRACKS	"	
77	NEEMA M. CHIBOTA	26683879	0727035209	CRACKS	"	
78	KHADIJA M. GUNI	2794605	0713638966	CRACKS	"	
79	HELLEN M. IRINA	10759644	0717935067	CRACKS	"	

LIST OF COMPLAINANTS - TARU TOWN KWALE COUNTY

	NAME	ID. NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
82	JOSPHAT M. SAID	10954739	0729003202	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
83	EUNINCE W. RONO	21831149	0705111903	CRACKS, NOISE DUST	"	
84	HAMISI N. CHIWAYA	11771340	0721282296	CRACKS, DUST	"	
85	MOHAMUD IBRAHIM	13442540	0722577063	CRACKS	"	
86	JACOB NJOROGE MLAMBA	28141848	0716587608	CRACKS & DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
87	JEPHASON K. MLAMBA	27342274	0714763397	CRACKS, DUST	"	
88	CHARI C. CHIBEBE	23879579	0736710406	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
89	HADIJA CHIZI CHIBEBE	21382782	0707362203	CRACKS	"	
90	HAWAA M. HUSSEIN	30947783	07297774	CRACKS DUST	"	
91	NAZERA M. SHILINGI	11600188	0721550545	CRACKS	"	
92	STELLA M. IOGA	28141274	071620570	CRACKS	"	
93	KINGKWE C. NYAMAWI	9874774	0724713082	CRACKS DUST	"	
94	BAKARI W. MTINDA	23880586	0724052216	CRACKS DUST	"	
95	JOICE W. WANJIRU	22022525	0729667928	CRACKS	"	
96	LUCIA NDUKU GITAU	20284888	0717229555	CRACKS	"	
97	SAUMU LEZENI	20260582	0708631003	CRACKS	"	
98	JUMA KUZIKA HAMISI	11459585	0705941541	CRACKS DUST	"	
99	ALI MASHUDI LUGWE	21499966	0724052780	CRACKS	"	
100	FARAI MANYIWASHUME	8394164	0722307459	CRACKS DUST	"	
101	HADIJA N. MRINA	31448781	0708734706	CRACKS, DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
102	RIZIKI MLONGO HAMISI	30722129	0700679544	DUST & BLAST	–	
103	DANIEL M. KOMBO	23399648	0703207558	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
104	GOSPEL R. CENTRE PASTRESS JANE	11109588	0725300552	DUST, CRACKS, BLAST	"	
105	EUNICE N. TSUMA	24598020	0726155011	CRACKS	"	
106	NATHAS K. MWANGOMIE	22803738	0727154082	CRACKS DUST	"	
107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CRACKS	"	

LIST OF COMPLAINANTS - TARU TOWN KWALE COUNTY

	NAME	ID. NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
109	JOHN OMUSE	9980397	0720716542	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
110	SAMUEL MANGALE	22567331	—	CRACKS	"	
111	JANE N. MWENDA	2187441	0716762368	CRACKS	"	
112	COSMUS RAI BORORI *	9395470	0718605821	DUST *	—	
113	HALIMA N. CHAKA	—	0728977337	CRACKS	SEMI PERMANENT	
114	ALLNECHE TSUMA	23343840	0718553814	CRACKS, DUST	"	
115	JONATHAN C. MWANGOME	22425532	0720638975 0725428569	CRACKS, DUST	"	
116	JOSEPH M. MWANGOME	22039029	0720149559	CRACKS DUST	"	
117	ZAINABU U. MWATELA	23256223	0722449706	CRACKS DUST	"	
118	IRENE U. MPEMBA	21098558	0716948883	DUST, CRACKS	"	
119	JOSEPHINE M. KENGA	10832452	0726780363	CRACKS DUST	"	
120	AMOS M. JACKSON	8453676	0710380508	CRACKS - DUST	"	
121	NICODEMUS MWEMBE	6722446	0721930074	CRACKS DUST	"	
122	ROBERT M. NGAO	25227254	0720896364	CRACKS DUST	"	
123	MESTUMBA RAMADHANI	5326901	0273078358	CRACKS DUST	"	
124	JANE BEJA	11871823	0720975022	CRACKS DUST	"	
125	ABEDNEGO WAMBUA	2194388	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
1[illegible]	PODECIANA MWAKA	23122352	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
127	PAUL NGAO	23822380	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
128	ELEZABETH NGOWYO	21663277	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
129	STEPHEN N. OKA	5383020	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
130	SALIM MLAMBA	30683412	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
131	STEPHEN D. MKALA	5626166	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
132	BEATRICE MUNYESI	11875790	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
133	CHIDODO GUNI	8401025	0700070466	CRACKS DUST	"	
				CRACKS DUST	"	

NAME	ID. NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
136 [illegible] MOSQUE	5419099	0722966435	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
137 JOHN OSENO	13820530	0721209019	CRACKS DUST	"	
138 JUSTIN KOMBO	0151999	0713815007	CRACKS DUST	"	
139 JULIUS Z. IBRAHIM	5535488	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
140 ALI LEZENI MLONGO*	11771435	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
141 ALI GODAN	10950268	0723984326	CRACKS DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
142 SWALEH M. KOJA	11367331	0720435648	CRACKS DUST	PERMANENT	
143 MWATSAHU C. BATI	2248830	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
144 MWINYI K. BAKAR	0673329	0707875772	CRACKS DUST	"	
145 REGINA MWALIMO	5402627	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	RAMO
146 MNYIKA MWAKALELA	6620615	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
147 ZAWADI NGALA	26693672	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
148 STELLA MWATSAKA	28141274	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
149 BONIFACE KARIUKI	25708574	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
150 JAMES NJEHIA	11227862	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
151 SARAH MALEMBA	1131225	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
152 JULIUS OTIENO	13416724	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
153 MARGRET YUSUF	22703943	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
154 PAUL GATHU	2242409	—	CRACKS, DUST	"	
155 LINAH MWAMBUA	—	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
*156 GEOGINA RAPHAEL	30461378	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
157 RAPHAEL NZYUKU	20563047	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
158 GILBERT MBARI	6687106	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
159 RAPHAEL KOMBO	25472411	0725788645	CRACKS DUST	"	
160 EDWARD GEREZA	3159250	0720813579	CRACKS DUST	"	
161 PHILIP THOYA IHA	[illegible]	[illegible]	CRACKS [illegible]	"	

LIST OF COMPLAINANTS — TARU TOWN KWALE COUNTY

	NAME	I.D. NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
163	CECILLIA WAMBUI	27430234	—	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
164	DEFFENCE WAKIO	22159353	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
165	PAUL KARIUKI	24948293	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
166	RICHAD MUKITI	23455232	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
167	SALIM HAMISI	28318115	—	CRACKS. DUST	"	
168	PATRICK MUNGA	20396540	—	CRACKS. DUST	"	
169	JOSHUA M. KAULI	5431789	0725479225	CRACKS DUST	"	
170	NOEL NDEGWA	23401399	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
171	THASMINER M. ALI	11771365	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
172	STANSLAUS NGUNDI	21620201	—	CRACKS DUST	"	
173	CECILLIA WAMAITHA	11005861	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
174	EDWIN MAINA	12666509	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
175	JIRA RUMBA	9475748	—	CRACKS-DUST	"	
176	PETER MBUI CHIWAYA	6722052	0720682068	CRACKS DUST	"	
177	HAKON M. MWAWASI	8946281	—	CRACKS. DUST	"	
178	TARU POLICE STATION	CONTACT:- O.C.S. TARU P. STATION	O.C.S TARU P. STATION	CRACKS DUST	"	
179	DAVID M. KOMBO	—	0725271346	CRACKS, DUST	"	
180	GIBSON MWANGOMBE	8446594	0720117196	CRACKS-DUST	"	
181	BAKARI LEWA	1788839	0722303299	CRACKS DUST	"	
182	MBEYU RUMBA	—	0727553519	CRACKS DUST	"	
183	KASIM CHUPHI	—	0700348196	CRACKS DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
184	MBUI RUMBA	—	0723102862	CRACKS-DUST	PERMANENT	
185	TARU PENTECOSTAL CHURCH	—	0720947011	CRACKS-DUST	"	
186	ZIRO WANJE	21265501	0716836538	CRACKS-DUST	"	
187	PETER MARK	—	0716400530	CRACKS-DUST	"	

LIST OF [illegible]

No.	NAME	ID. NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	SIGN
	GIRI M. NDZOMBA	30672138	0716195908	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
	CHIEF'S OFFICE TARU	CONTACT. CHIEFS TARU OFFICE	CALL. CHIEF'S OFFICE TARU.	CRACKS, DUST	"	
	MLONGO G. MONDU	6722362	0714557699	CRACKS DUST	"	
	IBRAHIM GALOGALO	20193726	0726518931	CRACKS, DUST	"	
	MAURICE D. NJIRI	13388590	0705754138	CRACKS, DUST	"	
	JUSTINE N. NDORO	11771291	0712572031	CRACKS, DUST	"	
	ALFRED N. MWASHIGHADI	8523049	0717243201	DUST	–	
	STEPHEN N. EGHWA	26055646	0700841427	DUST	–	
	MUTHOKI NDUNDA	11677913	0713892490	DUST	–	
	MAITHI MWANGAGI	9428532	0725384346	DUST	–	
200	DORCUS LAURENT	931968	0715161252	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
201	UMAZI RUMBA	26669248	0737629128	CRACKS - DUST	"	
202	MICHAEL M. LUGWE	3883864	0713566564	CAUSED HBP DUST, BLAST	–	[illegible]
203	RUMBA KAULI	11366763	0728870523	CRACKS, DUST	PERMANENT	
204	MRISA NYONDO	10505298	0721689171	CRACKS - DUST	"	
205	SAID CHARAKA	11601983	0701289929	CRACKS - DUST	"	
206	TSUMA M. JULO	3166449	0702437830	CRACKS - DUST	"	
207	JULO TSUMA	28828807	0711482271	CRACKS - DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
208	DZAME M. KAZANI	31189386	–	CRACKS - DUST	"	
209	ALIUS CHAKA TSUMA	22828801	0710765088	CRACKS - DUST	"	
210	LILIAN M. MATI	32274301	0712378072	CRACKS - DUST	"	
211	PISTON NDORO CHAKA	33006339	0700837580	CRACKS - DUST	"	
212	OMAR NDORO MRISA	0654001	0720113811	CRACKS -	"	
213	FATUMA S. SALIM	9874200	0710110562	CRACKS - DUST	"	
214	ALI* LEZENI MLOMBI *	11771435*	0705258105	CRACKS -	"	

21X [illegible]

LIST OF COMPLAINANTS - TARU TOWN KWALE COUNTY

No.	NAME	ID. NO.	PHONE NO.	PROBLEM	TYPE OF HOUSE	S
217	MARY D. MWALUVUKA	23816743	0728959226	CRACKS - DUST	SEMI PERMANENT	
218	HENRY BEJA	5008853	0714892216	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
219	COSMAS BANZI MDOE	11771256	0700841483	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
220	STEPHEN NDORO JULO	27185043	0716334896	CRACKS + DUST	PERMANENT	
221	HENRY M. ZIRO	8434833	0720947180	CROPS	Every Season	
222	LEONARD S. DALU	13485500	0702417075	CROPS	Every season	
223	GERALD M. GANJA	0720486033	~~38~~ 13 448336	CROPS	Every season	
223	GERALD M. GANJA	13448336	0720486033	CROPS	Every season	
224	ALI AIAKA MWACHIWERA	6722204	0706759111	CRACKS SEMI	HOUSE	
22[illegible]	RAPHAEL RURUMO	8417387	0720282585	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
[illegible]6.	TARU CHIEFS OFFICE	8417387	CONTACT CHIEF	CRACKS	PERMANENT	
227	SHABAN OMAR GUNI	13358585	0722113945	CRACKS	SEMI PERMANENT	

Confirmed

CHIEF
TARU LOCATION

Raphael R. Mwachitungo
19/2/2016.

Annex 3: Assessment Report for Compensation of Profiled Community Residents

P. O. Box 30121-00100, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 0709-907 114, 0709-907 000
Cell: 0728-603 581, 0728-603 582
E-mail: md@krc.co.ke
Website: www.krc.co.ke

KENYA RAILWAYS
right on track

Our Ref: KRC/CS/MD/CN/00(2) **Date:** 18th April, 2016

To the Clerk of the Senate
The Senate
Clerk's Chambers
Parliament Buildings
P.O.Box 41842-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir

REQUEST FOR FURTHER INFORMATION IN REGARD TO A PETITION ON HEAVY BLASTING AND DUST FROM A QUARRY NEAR TARU TRADING CENTRE

We refer to your letter Ref: SENATE/SCLNR/2016/(019) dated 12th April, 2016 the Committee requested for the following documents and information:

1. **An update of the compensation of the 227 profiled community residents from Taru Location in Kwale County**

   A team was appointed from Kenya Railways, TAEC supervision consultant and CRBC the contractor and the local community (Taru Environmental Committee and Nyumba Kumi members), to undertake assessment and verification of the affected households. This activity was undertaken from 22nd to 24th March, 2016. A draft report was prepared and thereafter the local community was invited to review the same for verification. A further assessment of people who could not be traced during the first assessment was carried out from 4th to 6th April, 2016.

   The following is the summary of the draft assessment report:

KEBS

SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT REPORT ON BLASTING NEAR TARU TRADING CENTRE

S/NO	ITEM	NUMBER
1.	Households Assessed and valued	169
2.	No information. Not identified during assessment	9
3.	Out of range (Across SGR corridor/Not in Taru)	9
4.	Already Compensated by Section 1	18
5.	Repeated names	4
6.	Same household/family	12
7.	Tenants	5
8.	No effect. No cracks seen	1
	TOTAL	**227**

As at 18th April, 2016 101 households have signed claim agreements with the Contractor and given their bank details for compensation. Some 2 government offices to wit; police station and chief's office have been affected and arrangements are ongoing to repair the same.

2. A valuation report of the compensation indicating the property and amount to be compensated for the 227 profiled residents.

The valuation report is attached as **Appendix I.**

Yours Sincerely

A. K. MAINA
MANAGING DIRECTOR
Encls.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY DAMAGE DUE TO ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY PROJECT AT TARU QUARRY & SGR CORRIDOR

CONTENTS

PROPONENT

CHINA ROAD AND BRIDGE CORPORATION – SECTION 2

VISTA EIGHT AGENCIES LTD.
Date: 15/07/2016
P. O. Box 440-90300, MAKUENI

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY DAMAGE DUE TO ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY PROJECT

AT TARU QUARRY & SGR CORRIDOR

CONTENTS

PROPONENT

CHINA ROAD AND BRIDGE CORPORATION – SECTION 2

GENERAL PRINCIPLE ADOPTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

The general principles upon which this property report is compiled apply unless specifically mentioned otherwise in the body of the report. The general principles comprise a part of the conditions of the valuation agreement.

1.0 RICS Appraisal and Valuation Standards (The Red Book) & Institution of Surveyors of Kenya Standards

The valuations are carried out in accordance with the International Appraisal and Valuation Standards (LAVS) latest edition published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Standard are undertaken appropriately by qualified valuers who conform to the valuers Act, Cap 532 of the laws of Kenya. Adherence to these requirements is mandatory for registered practicing valuers in the interests of maintaining high standards of service and for the protection of the client.

Valuation Basis

Properties are valued individually. Valuations and appraisals are carried based on the appropriateness of the purpose, for which they are intended, and in accordance with the relevant definitions and assumptions contained in the internationally recognized Red Book.

No allowance are made in the valuations for any express of realization that would be incurred on a sale, or to reflect the balance of any outstanding mortgages, either in respect of capital or interest accrued thereon nor are costs of acquisition included in the valuations.

3. LIMITING CONDITIONS

This property report is subject to the following limiting conditions.

i. Neither the whole nor any part of this Report and valuation and/or any reference to it may be included in any published document circular or statement. In other words, the publication of this Report is prohibited without prior written approval of the company of the form and context in which it may appear.

ii. The responsibility of this report is limited to the client to whom the report is addressed.

iii. The valuation report will be based on a visual inspection relating to the specific defects shown to the valuer. While the valuator will use reasonable skill and care in preparing the report, there will be no guarantee that the property will be free from future defects or that the existing defects will not suffer from deterioration.

iv. While due care is taken to note significant building defects in the course of inspection, this is a report and valuation, and not a structural survey and no guarantee is given in respect of rot, termite, pest infestation, and/or other defects whether exposed or unexposed.

v. Where it is stated in this Report that another party, this information, has supplied information to the company is believed to be reliable and correct but the company can accept no responsibility if this should prove not to be so.

vi. Unless otherwise stated, the report should not be used outside the terms of reference.

vii. The valuation does not reflect any encumbrances that may be registered against the title(s).

viii. It is the responsibility of the addressee to verify all legal aspects with lawyer.

4.0 Town Planning and other Statutory Regulations

Wherever possible, informal enquires are made to obtain written verification of the position, as stated in the report.

The valuation is prepared based on the assumption that the premises comply with all relevant statutory enactments and building Acts and Regulations and that valid and up-to-date certificates have been issued. It is also assumed that all the necessary consents, licenses, and authorization for the use of property and process carried out therein have been obtained and will continue to subsist and are not subject to any onerous conditions.

5.0 Hazardous & Deleterious Materials

Unless instructed, there are no investigations to ascertain whether any buildings have been constructed or altered using deleterious materials or methods. Unless specifically notified, the valuations assume that no such materials or methods have been used. Common examples include high alumina cement concrete, calcium chloride, asbestos, and wood slabs as permanent shuttering.

6.0 Site Conditions

Unless specifically instructed, there are no special investigations, environmental archaeological, and/or geotechnical surveys on site to determine the suitability of the ground conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

SGR Activities and Building Damage

- There are many possible causes of damage to structures. Such as the construction elements/material of house shrink and swell due to environmental change, the natural uneven settlement, poor craftwork when they are building house, the shortage of key material, such as metal bar and cement or aging after years of standing. Every day, the construction elements of a house shrink and swell due to environmental changes. For instance, the undocumented cracks appearing on some walls of the inspected Houses are not necessarily the result of SGR activities.
- From an engineering point of view, most of the cracks in the building either existed even before activities of the SGR as a result of other factors that are not related to the construction of the railway Project. When construction operations are undertaken in a settled area, the occupants of the surrounding buildings often become aware of the accompanying ground vibrations {blasting works/cutting operation in SGR corridor } and noise due to the use of heavy machinery and blasting.
- In this project, blasting activity for the purpose of stone extraction in Taru quarry and also in SGR corridor for the purpose of project implementation has been noted as one of the cause of cracks on

nearby structures. A visit to TARU town and its environs revealed that blasting activities and cutting operation at SGR corridor have caused damage to some properties.

NB: **The names of the affected households for each section are provided in the appendix (See Table 1)**

TERMS OF REFERENCE:-

In accordance with instructions received from **China Road and Bridge Corporation (C.R.B.C) P.O. Box 30188-00100 NAIROBI,** we have carried out an assessment of the above captioned property.

We were specifically instructed to carry out an assessment of the structural damages likely caused to the subject two hundred and twenty seven (227) properties that arose from the tremor emanating from the blasting at Section 2 Quarry.

We submit our assessment report as follows:-

REPORT AND ASSESSMENT

SITUATION : The properties are located along unnamed roads within Taru Township which is approximately 70 kilometers from Voi Town.

TITLE DETAILS : The properties are currently under an Adjudication and settlement scheme and therefore have no registered titles. Titles will be processed in future upon survey and demarcation of the respective plots.

SERVICES : Mains water and electricity are connected to some of the properties while foul drainage is either into pit-latrines or septic tanks

The immediate access roads are earth or laid in either murram or tarmacked. The properties are a few meters or kilometers from the new standard gauge railways which is currently under construction.

IMPROVEMENTS **a) General Description.**

The subject developments comprise two hundred and twenty seven buildings of varying use, size and accommodation.

b) <u>Construction.</u>

The buildings are temporary, semi-permanent or permanent as the case may be. The temporary buildings are generally constructed in either wattle or timber framed structures clad in mud or G.C.I. sheets. The floors are either earth or finished in cement screed, windows are timber shatters while the ceilings are either open or lined. The permanent buildings are generally built in burnt bricks or natural stone walling either flush/ key jointed or rendered and color washed externally, plastered and painted internally, set beneath pitched roofs varying from G.C.I to tiles. The floors are mostly either cement screed or ceramic tiles, windows are generally sheet glass or glass louvres while ceilings are lined or open.

Internal fittings to some units include stainless steel units, timber cupboards and cabinets to the kitchens while some bedrooms are provided with fitted or built-in wardrobes, while some wet areas are provided with ceramic tiles to dado.

c) <u>Accommodation.</u>

The accommodation varies from one room to several rooms provided with the necessary auxiliary facilities.

TENANCY : The properties are presently either owner occupied or let.

REPAIR & DECORATION : The buildings were generally in fair or satisfactory state of repair and decoration. However the China Road and Bridge Corporation that is currently putting up the new standard gauge railway has been using earth moving excavating machines and blasting in a quarry nearby.

The above property was physical inspected on the **22nd - 24th March, 2016.**

GENERAL REMARKS : These are two hundred and twenty seven properties located within the same neighborhood but separated by the Nairobi – Mombasa superhighway. Some of the developments are closer to the Taru quarry of **Section 2** while the others are on side of the Standard Gauge Railway track cutting of **section 1.**

This has resulted in depreciation of the value of some of the properties. It should be noted that none of the developments requires total replacement.

Our assessment of the structural damages is on the costs of repairs by using the current construction costs.

The subject properties are also not developed on a road reserve/Land, does not form part of any properties previously set aside for public utility/use and are not on disputed land or wetland.

There was no evidence of pollution on the subject properties or any adjacent sites as per the time of our physical inspection.

The subject properties do not appear in the Ndung'u report on illegally or irregularly allocated land.

We confirm that the signatory to this report and assessment has the relevant experience and knowledge to assess the properties concerned. Kindly note that our firm has no conflict of interest in undertaking this assessment whatsoever

We have also not noticed any factors adverse or otherwise that should be brought to your attention.

VALUATION: We assess the costs of the damages incurred thereon subject to our terms of reference, limiting conditions and general remarks as at today's date as per the attached schedule:-

The following breakdown shows the names of the affected households, levels, and estimated damage costs. Households with two given distances indicate distance from section 1 corridor cutting and section 2 quarry **respectively** while households with single distance given indicate their location from the section 2 quarry.

Household No. 1

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NYAMATA MRISA MAGULU**

Distance in Meters from the Blasting Site: **192M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.0	1	▪ Permanent Structure
2.	0.6	1	▪ Several structural hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.0	2	
4.	1.2	>2.5	▪ Many superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration
5.	1.1	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced
6.	0.4	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
7.	3.0	2	▪ Structural joint cracks noted
8.	2.1	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	2.1	2	
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
			• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Nyamata Mrisa Magulu, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the

	blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,000**

Household No. 2

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MWANDAZA MOHAMED N.**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **460M/850M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.0	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	0.7	2	
3.	1.1	1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	0.6	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
5.	0.7	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
6.	1.3	1	▪ Broad damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
7.	0.4	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
	Structure 2		▪ Walls disjointed at junctions
8.	1.2	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	1.1	1	

10.	0.9	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Mwandaza Mohamed N., and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
11.	1.1	1	
12.	1.2	2	
13.	0.7	1	
14.	0.5	1	
15.	0.6	1	
16.	0.9	2	
17.	0.7	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**21,200**

Household No. 3

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SIMON RAI TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **280M/950M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
1.	0.3	<1	
2.	0.4	1	
3.	2.0	2	
4.	1.1	1	
	Structure 2		

5.	1.2	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job ▪ The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ▪ Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Simon Rai Tsuma, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is the movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site ▪ From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
6.	1.1	2	
7.	1.2	2	
8.	1.3	2	
9.	2.5	1	
10.	0.9	1	
11.	1.2	1	
12.	0.7	1	
13.	0.4	1	
14.	0.7	1	
15.	1.6	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,800**

Household No. 4

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LAZARO KISOSO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **388M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
	Structure 1	
1.	1.0	1
2.	0.3	2
3.	1.7	1
4.	0.6	1
5.	1.6	1
6.	2.7	1
7.	1.6	1
8.	1.8	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Disjointed floor-wall junctions
- Walls lean at an extreme angle and require shoring.
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Lazaro Kisoso, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together wı measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.

			• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,400**

Household No. 5

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **IBRAHIM MGANDI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M/450M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Walls disjointed at intersections causing corner cracks ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job. Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier,
1.	2.9	2	
2.	1.2	1	
3.	2.1	1	
4.	1.5	>2.5	
5.	1.3	1	
6.	1.2	1	
7.	1.1	1	
8.	2.5	>2.5	
9.	2.0	1	
	Structure 2		
10.	2.1	>2.5	
11.	2.1	>2.5	

12.	1.1	2	Ibrahim Mgandi, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,120**

Household No. 6

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CHALE NARCY NGUNDI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **620M**			No. of Structures Affected: 1
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	0.6	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	0.7	1	
3.	2.4	1	
4.	0.7	<1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and pat[illegible]ng by a mason.
5.	1.1	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
6.	2.0	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials fo[illegible] reuse where applicable
7.	1.1	1	
8.	0.6	<1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ▪ Based on the information gathered from occupier, Chale Narcy Ngundi, and [illegible]

		inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site ▪ From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,000**

Household No. 7

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **FLORA MKAMBURI GILBERT**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **449M**

No. of Structures Affected: 1

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.1	2	▪ Semi-permanent structure
2.	1.2	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	0.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	0.5	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
5.	2.1	>2.5	▪ Weather tightness compromised
6.	0.1	<1	

7.	2.1*1	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.0	2	▪ Some walls require a major repair job
9.	2.1	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Flora Mkamburi Gilbert, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodolog it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,000**

Household No. 8

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MUSTAFA SAID OMARI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Mustafa Said Omari, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 9

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HAMISI SAID**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **316M**

No. of Structures Affected: 1

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Most cracks surpass the acceptable 2.5mm width limit ▪ Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework necessary ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Structural damage that requires a slight repair job ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for
1.	2.7	>2.5	
2.	2.1	1	
3.	0.6	<1	
4.	2.9	>2.5	
5.	0.3	<1	
6.	2.9	>2.5	
7.	0.7	1	
8.	0.8	1	

9.	1.0	1	reuse where applicable
10.	1.2	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
11.	2.0	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Hamisi Said, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**22,880**

Household No. 10

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HAMISI MWANYIKOMBO GUACHI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **830M/1120M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	0.3	1	• Permanent Structure
2.	0.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be
3.	0.3	>2.5	repaired using normal decoration. Hairline cracks of

4.	0.6	1	less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	2.3	2	▪ Old and extended cracks require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.9	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	1.7	2	
8.	0.9	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	2.1	1	
10.	0.3	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Hamisi Mwanyikombo Guachi, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**32,800**

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Household No. 11

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ROBERT BECHUYE MKALA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site:**55M/1260M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS ▪ Temporary structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls lean at an extreme angle and require shoring. ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.

	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,160**

Household No. 12

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **REHEMA NG'OMBE MERI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **440M/765M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.3	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.1	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.3	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	2.0	2	▪ A small amount of stonework to be replaced.
5.	1.1	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
6.	0.1	<0.1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
7.	1.2	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
8.	2.1	2	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
9.	0.4	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
10.	0.9	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where
11.	2.1	2	

12.	0.4	1	applicable
13.	0.3	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
·	Structure 2		• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, Rehema Ng'ombe Meri, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
14.	0.3	1	
15.	0.4	1	
16.	0.2	1	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,800**

Household No. 13

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NZARA TSUMA KOMBO**			
Distance in Meters from the Blasting Site **182M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.0	1	• Semi-permanent
2.	0.9	1	• Many fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.9	1	

4.	1.0	1	Several structural hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.0	1	Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather tightness compromised
6.	0.4	1	Structural joint cracks noted
7.	3.0	2	Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**14,600**

Household No. 14

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HASHIMU NDEGWA NGUNDI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **552M/773M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Unit 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.5	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	1.1	2	
3.	0.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	0.3	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
5.	2.1	1	
6.	0.3	<0.1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
7.	2.5	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.0	>2.5	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
9.	2.5	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
10.	2.0	>2.5	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
11.	2.0	>2.5	
12.	0.3	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
	Unit 2		• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that
13.	0.3	1	
14.	0.3	1	

15.	2.6	1	the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
16.	2.6	1	
17.	0.9	>2.5	
15.	2	2	
16.	0.9	1	
17.	1.0	1	
18.	0.4	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH)	**24,400**

Household No. 15

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BIRIRI WAMBUA MUDZOMBA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **538M/789M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	0.3	<1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
2.	0.9	1	
3.	0.7	1	
4.	0.3	1	
5.	0.2	<1	
6.	0.6	1	

7.	0.7	1	▪ The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ▪ Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is the movement i the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site ▪ From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
8.	0.8	1	
9.	2.5	1	
10.	0.9	1	
11.	1.5	1	
12.	0.7	1	
13.	0.3	1	
14.	0.3	1	
15.	2.6	1	
16.	2.6	1	
17.	0.9	1	
15.	1.0	2	
16.	0.3	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH)	**19,600**

Household No. 16

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NUDLEEN SAID BONGO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **612M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.9	1	▪ Permanent structure – consisting of 5 school units

2.	0.6	1	▪ Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
3.	0.7	1	
4.	0.4	1	▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework necessary
5.	0.7	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
6.	0.9	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
7.	2.3	2	▪ Walls completely disjointed at junctions posing severe instability to the whole structure
8.	2.1	1	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job. Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	2.3	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**20,000**

Household No. 17

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NGOKA BONGO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **265M**

No. of Structures Affected: 1

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.3	1
2.	1.0	2
3.	1.0	1
4.	3.0	1
5.	3.0	1
6.	2.0	1
7.	2.5	1
8.	1.2	1
9.	2.0	1
10.	1.0	2
11.	2.0*1.4	1.5
12.	3.1	1
13.	0.8	1
14.	0.7	1
15.	0.6	1
16.	0.7	1
17.	2.0	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibl small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Disjointed floor-wall junctions
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused

		by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**34,500**

Household No. 18

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HADIJA MWAKA NZAI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **230M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.1	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure ▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	1	
4.	1.7	1	
5.	1.3	1	
6.	1.2	1	
7.	1.1	1	
8.	1.2	>2.5	
9.	2.0	1	

10.	2.2	>2.5	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
11.	2.1	>2.5	
12.	1.1	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,000**

Household No. 19

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SAUMU NZAZE BEJA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **238M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	3.0	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	3.0	2	
3.	3.0	1	
4.	1.0	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up

5.	2.5	1	and patching by a mason
6.	2.0	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	1.0	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
8.	1.0	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
9.	1.0	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
10.	2.0	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
11.	3.0	>2.5	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ▪ From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**25,000**

Household No. 20

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MIRIAM UMAZI MBUI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **450M**			No. of Structures Affected: 1
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	0.9	2	▪ Old and expanded cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	1	

4.	1.4	2	replaced.
5.	0.4	<0.1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
6	1.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
7.	2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
8.	0.3	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement i[illegible] form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**20,200**

Household No. 21

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZUHURA CHUPHY**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **475M/650M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.5	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.1	2	
3.	0.4	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	0.3	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a
5.	2.5	1	small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather

6.	0.3	1	tightness compromised
7.	2.5	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.0	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
9.	2.1	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
10.	2.2	>2.5	▪ Some walls require a major repair job ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
11.	2.0	>2.5	
12.	0.3	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
13.	0.3	<1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
14.	0.3	1	
15.	2.6	1	
16.	2.6	1	
17.	0.9	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**26,240**

Household No. 22

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NYANGAU JAMES**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **920M/1150M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.0	1	▪ Permanent structures
2.	1.0	1	▪ Fine cracks restricted to the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.0	1	▪ Old and expanded cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather tightness compromised
4.	2.0	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.0	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
6.	2.0	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
	Structure 2		**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
7.	0.4	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
8.	1.2	2	
9.	0.3	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**13,200**

Household No. 23

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZENA SHABAN**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **2100M/1200M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.0	2	▪ Permanent structures
2.	1.1	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.4	1	
4.	0.3	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.7	2	▪ Bathroom has extended cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	1.3	1	
7.	0.8	<0.1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
8.	1.2	1	
9.	1.3	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	0.9	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,000**

Household No. 24

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BEJA JOGA KUWAYU**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **380M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT”)	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.3	1
2.	1.2	1
3.	2.0	>2.5
4.	0.8	1
5.	2.0	1
6.	1.6	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Semi-permanent
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Old and expanded cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability/falling to the structure

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,800**

Household No. 25

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HAMISI MWANGOME MWERU**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **960M/1255M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	0.6	1	
2.	1.1	1	
3.	1.1	1	
4.	0.6	1	
5.	2.3	1	
6.	1	1	
7.	2.0	1	
8.	1.5	1	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent Structure
- Superficial cracks on the interior walls that can be repaired using regular decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness slightly compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure for reconstruction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

		progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 26

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DAVID NDORO CHAKA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Permanent structures • The complainant, David Ndoro Chaka, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 27

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI N. CHIVURUGO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **420M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.1	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.4	1	
4.	0.5	1	
5.	2.1	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a

6.	0.3	1	small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather tightness compromised ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
7.	2.5	1	
8.	2.0	1	
9.	2.1	1	
10.	1,8	1	
11.	2.0	>2.5	
12.	0.3	1	
13.	0.3	<1	
14.	0.3	1	
15.	2.2	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**32,000**

Household No. 28

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **IBRAHIM NDORO OSBORN**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **382M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.5	1
2.	1.0	1
3.	1.9	2
4.	2.1	1
5.	2.3	2
6.	2.3	>2.5
7.	1.2	2
8.	0.6	1
9.	1.1	2
10.	2.1	>2.5
11.	1.6	>2.5
12.	0.7	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness significantly impaired
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

		progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**22,000**

Household No. 29

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GERALD M. MKALA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1665M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.9	1	▪ Temporary structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Most cracks surpass the acceptable 2.5mm width limit.
3.	0.6	1	
4.	2.1	>2.5	▪ Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
5.	0.3	<1	▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework necessary
6.	0.9	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
7.	0.7	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
8.	0.8	1	▪ Walls completely disjointed at junctions posing severe instability to the whole structure
9.	1.0	1	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job. Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	2.3	>2.5	
11.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
14.	2.3	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the
15.	1.0	1	

			cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,000**

Household No. 30

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI MRISA KENGO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **271M/526M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.3	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	0.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.3	>2.5	
4.	0.6	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	2.3	2	▪ Old and extended cracks require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	0.9	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	2.3	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey

8.	0.7	1	structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	0.2	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	0.3	2	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**31,760**

Household No. 31

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JACKSON M. NDEI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **540M/860M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.9	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.1	1	▪ Fine cracks on both the external and internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.3	2	
4.	2.1	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.

5.	2.1	2	▪ Extensive diagonal crack that needs some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
6.	1.2	1	
7.	1.2	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**17,200**

Household No. 32

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMAA M. MWABEJA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **352M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.3	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.2	1	

3.	1.1	<1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Disjointed walls at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ External repointing and wall shoring necessary **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period
4.	2.3	2	
5.	2.2	2	
6.	0.9	2	
7.	1.1	<1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,560**

Household No. 33

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MOHAMMED KIDZERU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as
1.	2.3	1	
2.	2.3	>2.5	

3.	0.4	1	negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
4.	2.3	2	
5.	0.3	2	
6.	0.7	2	
7.	2.1	2	
8.	1.7	2	
9.	1.6	2	
10.	2.3	>2.5	
11.	1.3	1	
12.	1.2	<1	
13.	1.2	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,000**

Household No. 34

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SISERA J. NYAMBU**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **550M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.3	1
2.	2.3	1
3.	2.0	1
4.	1.1	1
5.	2.0	2
6.	2.0	2
7.	1.7	2
8.	1.4	2
9.	2.0	2
10.	1.1	1
11.	1.5	1
12.	2.3	1
13.	2.0	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Weather tightness compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant

			and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**26,000**

Household No. 35

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PETER MAJELE M.**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Cracks noted on the floor classified as structural defects ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and
6.	2.0	1	
7.	0.4	1	
8.	2.3	1	
9.	2.3	1	
10.	0.9	1	
11.	0.6	1	
12.	0.3	2	

	making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,800**

Household No. 36

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOYCE BIBI JACKSON**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **610M**			Structure comprises school and rental units
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.8	1	▪ Permanent structures comprising school and rental units ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
2.	1.3	2	
3.	2.4	1	
4.	2.0	2	
5.	0.5	2	
6.	0.3	2	
7.	2.1	2	
8.	1.9	2	

9.	1.1	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	0.3	1	
11.	0.6	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
12.	1.2	<1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
13.	1.2	1	
14.	2.3	2	
15.	2.0	2	
16.	2.1	2	
17.	2.3	2	• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
18.	2.0	2	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
19.	0.6	1	
20.	0.8	1	
21.	0.5	1	
22.	0.5	1	
23.	0.6	1	
25.	0.9	2	
26.	0.7	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**60,000**

Household No. 37

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CHARITY KULOLA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **550M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	0.3	1	
2.	2.0	1	
3.	1.0	2	
4.	2.5	1	
5.	0.3	2	
6.	1.6	2	
7.	0.9	1	
8.	1.1	1	
9.	0.3	1	
10.	2.6	1	
11.	2.3	1	
12.	1.7	1	
13.	1.6	2	
14.	0.6	1	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent Structure
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused

			by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	28,000

Household No. 38

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MARGARET K. NZUKI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **520M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.0	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and keep salvageable materials for r where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the
2.	2.0	1	
3.	2.0	1	
4.	1.6	1	
5.	1.9	1	
6.	2.3	2	
7.	1.7	1	
8.	2.0	2	
9.	0.5	1	

	form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 39

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MARY DUME M**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **458M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Complainant repeated. See number 212 in the list provided by the senate.

Household No. 40

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **UMAZI MUNGA NDEGWA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **432M**

CRACK	LENGTH (Ft")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.0	1	▪ Semi-permanent structure
2.	1.0	1	▪ Extensive crack damage that requires some opening

3.	0.6	1	up and patching by a mason ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Walls completely disjointed at junctions posing severe instability to the whole structure ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job. Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the su[illegible] property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the pro[illegible] be monitored throughout the blasting period.
4.	2.1	>2.5	
5.	1.7	1	
6.	1.8	1	
7.	0.6	1	
8.	0.7	1	
9.	1.1	1	
10.	0.6	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 41

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MBARAKA N. LEZENI (Has been compensated)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The complainant, Mbaraka N. Lezeni, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 42

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TSUMA CHAKA M. (Has been compensated)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The complainant, Tsuma Chaka M, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 43

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CHAKA TSUMA CHAKA (Has been compensated)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The complainant, Chaka Tsuma Chaka, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the

activities of the SGR.

- **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 44

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMA MWANDOGO T (Has been compensated)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Juma Mwandogo T, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 45

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LUSIANA NYONDO (Has been compensated)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Lusiana Nyondo, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 46

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CONSOLATA S.**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **400M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS &

1.	0.2	1	**RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Semi-permanent ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
2.	2.3	1	
3.	2.3	1	
4.	0.9	<1	
5.	2.3	2	
6.	2.3	2	
7.	1.3	1	
8.	1.3	1	
9.	2.5	1	
10.	1.9	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**9,040**

Household No. 47

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BATHALAMIU N. MBUTHA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **310M/590M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.0	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	1	
4.	1.5	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
5.	2.3	2	
6.	1.1	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary ▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**20,000**

Household No. 48

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ELIUD CHENGO M.**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **435M/570M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	0.8	1
2.	2.1	1
3.	1.3	1
4.	1.2	1
5.	0.7	1
6.	2.3	1
7.	3.0	1
8.	0.2	1
9.	0.5	1
10.	0.4	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION.

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fallen plaster
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

	100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In KSh.)	**14,800**

Household No. 49

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NGAO SAID TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Ngao Said Tsuma, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 50

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMA NDONGA YAWA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **260M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.7	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.4	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	0.5	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions
5.	0.9	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.1	1	

7.	2.0	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
8.	2.1	>2.5	▪ Weather tightness impaired
9.	2.2	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,000**

Household No. 51

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **FRIDAH LUVUNO YAWA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **300M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.0	2	▪ Temporary structure

2.	1.6	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised ▪ Some parts of the walls require opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted] ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
3.	0.6	1	
4.	2.1	1	
5.	2.1	1	
6.	0.8	1	
7.	0.6	1	
8.	2.1	2.5	
9.	1.9	>2.5	
10.	1.5	1	
11.	1.3	1	
12.	0.3	<1	
13,	2.2	2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**12,400**

Household No. 52

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **FATUMA SAID SALIM**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Fatuma Said Salim, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 53

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMA NJOLE ALI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Section 1 has already compensated the complainant, Juma Njole Ali, for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 54

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TIOPISTER M. NGUNDI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed complainant, Tiopister M. Ngundi, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 55

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMA BAGALA NGAZI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **267M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.0	>2.5	▪ Semi-permanent House
2.	0.5	>2.5	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.3	1	
4.	2.1	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	0.5	>2.5	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	2.6	>2.5	
7.	0.9	1	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired ▪ External repointing and extensive stonework is indispensable
8.	0.5	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the

	occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**13,200**

Household No. 56

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SADA MUMBA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **265M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.1	2	▪ Semi-permanent
2.	1.0	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.1	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	0.3	<0.1	
5.	2.1	2	▪ Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	2.0	>2.5	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired

7.	4.6	>2.5	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job ▪ Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
8.	0.6	1	
9.	2.3	2	
10.	2.4	>	
11.	1.5	1.0	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,900**

Household No. 57

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SIMON GARI JOHO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **330M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.1	>2.5	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be

2.	0.6	<0.1
3.	2.1	2
4.	2.5	>2.5
5.	2.3	2
6.	1.1	1
7.	2.2	1
8.	2.1	2
9.	0.4	<1
10.	0.8	2
11.	0.5	1
12.	2.6	1
13.	2.6	1
14.	1.8	>2.5

repaired using normal decoration.

- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Many cracks that exceed the acceptable 2.5mm limit (some cracks over 4mm width)
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property

	be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**80,000**

Household No. 58

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI MUWEYA TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **233M/756M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.5	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that ca... repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.1	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired
3.	0.4	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	0.3	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
5.	2.5	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
6.	0.3	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
7.	2.5	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure for reconstruction
8.	2.0	>2.5	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
9.	2.1	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations

			on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,840**

Household No. 59

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NYONDO CHIGUMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed complainant, Nyondo Chigumba, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 60

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **KACHE M. CHAGAMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **427M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.20	2	▪ Semi-Permanent
2.	1.00	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.40	1	

4.	0.80	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the7 information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	0.91	1	
6.	0.3	1	
7.	2.5	1	
8.	2.0	>2.5	
9.	2.5	1	
10.	1.5	2	
11.	1.0	>2.5	
12.	1.9	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 61

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STEPHEN M. MDURUMA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1100M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.3	2
2.	2.1	2
3.	0.7	1
4.	0.4	1
5.	2.1	1
6.	2.3	1
7.	2.5	1
8.	1.3	>2.5
9.	0.4	2
10.	0.3	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

			progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**9,840**

Household No. 62

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NGAZI C. CHAMUTU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **458M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Complainant repeated. See number 46 in the list provided by the senate.

Household No. 63

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BAGALA NYAMAWI MWABEJA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **334M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.6	1	▪ Semi-Permanent structure
2.	1.7	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.1	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised ▪ Major cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount

			of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**7,000**

Household No. 64

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZAINABU K. MUGADI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **289M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.1	1	▪ Temporary structure
2.	0.9	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be

3.	0.4	1	repaired using normal decoration.
4.	0.5	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	0.2	1	▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised
6.	0.3	1	▪ Some cracks requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**10,000**

Household No. 65

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SAID CHAKAYA (Has been compensated)**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Said Chakaya, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 66

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MIRIAM UMAZI MWAMBI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID BY SECTION 1**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Section 1 has already compensated the complainant, Miriam Umazi Mwambi, for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 67

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **KAJUMA C. MWABEJA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **380M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.5	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.1	2	
3.	0.4	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as

4.	0.3	1	negligible – No action required. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather tightness compromised ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials f reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	2.5	1	
6.	0.3*3	1	
7.	2.5	1	
8.	2.0	>2.5	
9.	2.5	1	
10.	2.0	1	
11.	2.0	>2.5	
12.	0.3	1	
13.	0.3	1	
14.	0.3	1	
15.	2.6	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 68

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMAA M. CHENGO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **300M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.4	1
2.	2.1	2
3.	0.7	1
4.	2.0	2
5.	2.0	1
6.	0.3	1
7.	1.0	1
8.	2.3	>2.5
9.	2.5	1
10.	2.0	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.

			• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,400**

Household No. 69

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **UMAZI M. MIRIAM**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **289M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Semi-permanent
2.	0.7	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.5	1	
4.	2.1	2	
5.	1.9	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
6.	1.3	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
7.	1.0	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small ar[illegible]t of stonework to be replaced.
8.	2.3	>2.5	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	2.2	1	
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line

			with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**13,800**

Household No. 70

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SIMON BEYU MWABEJU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **304M/624M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.1	1	▪ Temporary structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Non-reinforced lintels ▪ Some walls have fallen and need complete reconstruction ▪ Extensive cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Weather tightness slightly impaired ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for
2.	1.2	1	
3.	1.4	2	
4.	1.9	>2.5	
5.	1.1	1	
6.	0.6	1	
7.	0.5	2	
8.	1.1	1	
9.	0.6	1	

10	1.2	2	reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • The damage noted on this structure are extensive and pose high risks to the occupants • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
11	2.0	>2.5	
12	2.0	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**40,800**

Household No. 71

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NGOWA MAKOMA GARI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **238M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Structure 1		**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Fine cracks on the
1.	2.0	1	
2.	1.7	2	
3.	0.4	1	

<table>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>0.6</td><td>1</td><td rowspan="9">internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
▪ Weather tightness compromised
▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>1.1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>0.3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>2.5</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>2.0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>2.1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>1,8</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>2.0</td><td>>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>0.3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)</td><td>20,000</td></tr>
</table>

Household No. 72

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LUCIA MWIKALI MAITHA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **520M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.3	1
2.	1.1	2
3.	0.8	1
4.	2.1	1
5.	2.0	2
6.	2.3	1
7.	1.2	2
8.	0.8	1
9.	1.1	2
10.	2.25	>2.5
11.	1.6	>2.5
12.	0.7	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness significantly impaired
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

	100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,600**

Household No. 73

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TSUMA J. MWAMKONO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **570M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	0.9	1	
2.	1.2	1	
3.	1.6	1	
4.	0.3	2	
5.	0.3	<0.1	
6.	1.9	1	
7.	0.7	1	
8.	0.8	1	
9.	1.0	1	
10.	2.3	>2.5	
11.	2.1	1	
14.	2.3	1	
15.	1.0	1	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework necessary
- Weather tightness impaired
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the whole structure
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused

			by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**41,040**

Household No. 74

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PRISCILA MBEYU TUNJE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **400M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	0.4	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Semi-Permanent structure
2.	0.7	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.7	>2.5	
4.	0.2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	2.1	2	▪ Extended cracks require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.1	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	0.8	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	0.7	1	
9.	0.4	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	0.5	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject

			property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,320**

Household No. 75

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HOLINESS EGHWA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **230M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.3	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.6	1	▪ Fine cracks on both the external and internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.0	>2.5	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	1.1	1	
5.	1.1	2	▪ Extensive diagonal crack that needs some opening up and patching by a mason
6.	0.6	<0.1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
7.	1.1	2	

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the pro be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**26,800**

Household No. 76

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GABRIEL K. MAJELA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.3	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.2	1	
3.	1.1	<1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	2.6	>2.5	▪ Disjointed walls at junctions causing corner cracks
5.	2.1	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ External repointing and wall shoring necessary
6.	0.9	2	▪ Keep salvageable materials for reuse where

7.	1.6	1	applicable
8.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period
9.	2.1	2	
10.	1.0	<1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**20,000**

Household No. 77

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HADIJA N. MRINA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Neema m. Chiboya, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 78

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **KHADIJA M. GUNI (Repeated in 141)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The complainant is repeated. See number 141 in the list provided by the senate.

Household No. 79

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HELLEN M. IRINA (Has been compensated)**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The complainant, Hellen M. Irina, has already been compensated for damages resulting from SGR activities. **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 80

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MANYIWA S. MANYIWA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **320M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.0	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.1	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.6	1	
4.	2.3	>2.5	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.

5.	0.3	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	0.8	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	2.2	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired
8.	1.8	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	1.2	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	2.1	>2.5	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
11.	1.1	1	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,000**

Household No. 81

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DANIEL CHALO KILONZO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **530M/880M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.8	1	▪ Permanent structure

	2.	2.1	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
	3.	2.0	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
	4.	1.4	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
	5.	2.0	2	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
	6.	2.0	2	▪ Weather tightness compromised
	7.	1.7	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
	8.	1.4	2	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
	9.	2.0	2	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
	10.	1.0	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
	11.	1.6	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
	12.	2.1	2	• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
	13.	1.2	2	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	14.	2.0	1	

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**30,400**

Household No. 82

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOSPHAT M. SAID**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **590M/836M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.1	1	
2.	0.7	2	
3.	2.1	1	
4.	1.1	1	
5.	1.9	1	
6.	0.6	1	
7.	0.3	2	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Cracks noted on the floor classified as structural defects
- Extensive cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site

			• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,200**

Household No. 83

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **EUNICE W. RONO**
(Property has been sold)

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The temporary structure owned by the complainant, Eunice W. Rono, has been sold to another individual, named in number 153 in the list of names provided by the senate. • **No compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 84

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HAMISI NYAMAWI CHIWAYA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **789M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
1.	1.9	1	
2.	2.0	1	

3.	1.1	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	1.2	1	▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised
5.	0.6	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	0.7	1	▪ Floor cracks noted
7.	1.9	1	▪ External repointing and a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
8.	0.6	2	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
9.	0.4	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	2.3	1	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**8,800**

Household No. 85

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MOHAMUD IBRAHIM**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **430M/560M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	0.9	1	
2.	1.2	2	
3.	0.4	1	
4.	2.3	2	
5.	1.0	2	
6.	0.3	2	
7.	2.3	2	
8.	1.9	2	
9.	1.1	2	
10.	0.3	1	
11.	0.7	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,520**

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness impaired
- Cracks that requires some opening up and patching by a mason

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

Household No. 86

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JACOB NJOROGE MLAMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **230M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.7	1	▪ Permanent Structure
2.	2.1	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.3	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	2.1	2	▪ Weather tightness compromised
5.	0.7	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
6.	1.8	2	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
7.	0.4	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	1.0	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
9.	0.3	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
10.	2.6	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,900**

Household No. 87

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JEPHASON K. MLAMBA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **233M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.1	2
2.	1.0	1
3.	1.5	1
4.	1.6	1
5.	1.9	1
6.	2.3	2
7.	1.7	1
8.	2.1	2
9.	0.7	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

	progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,300**

Household No. 88

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CHARI C. CHEBEBE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.2	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.1	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.1	1	
4.	1.3	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
5.	1.1	1	▪ A small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness impaired
6.	2.3	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
7.	1.2	1	▪ Corner cracks observed
8.	2.3	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	0.4	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused

		by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,000**

Household No. 89

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **KHADIJA CHIZI CHEBEBE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Complainant repeated. See number 71 in the list provided by the senate.

Household No. 90

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HAWAA M. HUSSEIN**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **450M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.2	1	▪ Permanent
2.	2.2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.1	1	

4.	0.9	<1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	0.3	2	
6.	2.3	2	
7.	1.3	1	
8.	1.1	1	
9.	0.9	1	
10.	2.1	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**10,000**

Household No. 91

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MAZERA M. SHILINGI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **570M/790M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.4	2
2.	1.2	2
3.	1.6	1
4.	2.1	1
5.	2.1	1
6.	1.8	1
7.	0.6	1
8.	2.1	2.5
9.	1.9	>2.5
10.	1.3	1
11.	1.1	1
12.	0.7	<1
13,	2.0	2.5
11.	2.4	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Temporary structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness slightly compromised
- Some parts of the walls require opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted]
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement i: form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property

	be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**30,000**

Household No. 92

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STELLA M. JOGA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **440M/605M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.0	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required Minor cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	>2.51	
4.	1.5	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
5.	2.3	2.5	▪ Weather tightness compromised
6.	2.1	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
7.	1.2	1	▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary
8.	2.3	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
7.	1.1	1	
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
			• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,000**

Household No. 93

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **KWEKWE C. NYAMAWI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **330M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.8	1
2.	1.1	1
3.	0.3	<1
4.	1.2	1
5.	1.7	2
6.	2.1	1
7.	2.4	1
8.	0.4	1
9.	0.9	1
10.	1.2	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Plaster peeled off
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

			100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In KSh.)	**12,240**

Household No. 94

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BAKARI WAMBUA MUTINDA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **355M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.6	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.7	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.8	1	▪ Fine/hairline cracks on the internal walls can be repaired using regular decoration.
4.	1.6	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
5.	1.7	2	▪ Cracks require opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.8	<1	▪ External repointing, wall shoring, and small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	1.7	>2.5	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
8.	1.6	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
			• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line

			with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,800**

Household No. 95

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOYCE WAMBUI WANJIRU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1270M/1630M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.9	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	0.9	1	
4.	1.1	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
5.	0.8	2	▪ Cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	3.0	2	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions leading to the development of corner cracks
7.	2.3	2	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
8.	1.1	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired

9.	0.5	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**22,560**

Household No. 96

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LUCIA NDUKU GITAU**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **382M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.8	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.3	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.6	2	

4.	1.5	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	0.9	1	
6.	1.1	1	
7.	2.0	1	
8.	2.1	>2.5	
9.	1.2	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,960**

Household No. 97

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SAUMU LEZENI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **167M/975M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.5	2
2.	1.2	2
3.	1.6	1
4.	2.4	1
5.	2.0	1
6.	0.9	1
7.	0.8	1
8.	2.2	2
9.	2.1	>2.5
10.	2.1	1
11.	1.3	1
12.	0.3	<1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness slightly compromised
- Some parts of the walls require opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted]
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property

		be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**19,760**

Household No. 98

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUMA KUZIKA HAMISI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **560M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.1	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Semi-permanent House ▪ . ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration noted ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired ▪ External repointing and extensive stonework is indispensable ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the
2.	1.5	>2.5	
3.	2.0	1	
4.	2.0	2	
5.	0.5	1	
6.	2.1	1	
7.	1.9	1	
8.	1.5	1	

	form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,840**

Household No. 99

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI MASHUDI LUGWE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **600M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.7	<1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.1	2	
4.	2.1	>2.5	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.5	2	▪ Many cracks that exceed the acceptable 2.5mm limit (some cracks over 4mm width)
6.	1.6	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
7.	2.0	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.1	2	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
9.	0.7	<1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure

10.	1.3	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
11.	0.8	1	
12.	2.1	1	
13.	2.1	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**40,320**

Household No. 100

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **FARAJ MANYIWA SHUME**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **262M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Semi-permanent ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
1.	1.2	2	
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	2	

4.	0.6	<0.1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
5.	2.1	2	▪ Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	2.1	>2.5	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired
7.	1.1	2	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	1.6	1	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
9.	1.3	2	▪ Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	2.1	1	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
- The structure needs partial reconstruction as its current situation poses indispensable risks to the occupants

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**36,500**

Household No. 101

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HADIJA N. MRINA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed complainant, Hadija N. Mrina, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 102

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RIZIKI MLONGO HAMISI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **264M/790M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent Structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Superficial cracks on the interior walls that can be repaired using regular decoration. Hairline cracks of
3.	0.3	<1	less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No
4.	0.3	1	action required. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure for reconstruction **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the

	occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**8,000**

Household No. 103

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DANIEL M. KOMBO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **376M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	2	▪ Permanent Structure
2.	1.2	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the interior walls that can be repaired using regular decoration. Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	0.3	<1	
4.	0.3	1	▪
5.	2.5	1	▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised
6.	0.3	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is

7.	2.0	1	necessary
8.	2.0	>2.5	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
9.	2.1	1	▪ Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure for reconstruction **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 104

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GOSPEL R. CENTRE – PASTRESS JANE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **166M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS &**

1.	2.10	1
2.	1.10	2
3.	1.45	1
4.	0.80	2
5.	0.91	1
6.	0.30	1
7.	2.50	1
8.	2.00	>2.5
9.	2.5	1
10.	1.5	2
11.	1.1	1

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Temporary
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,000**

Household No. 105

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **EUNICE N. TSUMA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **400M/900M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.3	2
2.	2.1	2
3.	0.7	1
4.	0.4	1
5.	2.1	1
6.	2.3	1
7.	2.5	1
8.	1.3	>2.5
9.	0.4	2
10.	0.3	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- External repointing and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

	100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**25,200**

Household No. 106

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MATHIAS K. MWANGOME**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **470M/750M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.7	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised ▪ Some cracks need some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the
2.	1.9	2	
3.	0.6	1	
4.	0.3	1	
5.	0.7	<0.1	
6.	2.4	2	
7.	2.1	1	
8.	2.0	2	
9.	0.8	<0.1	
10.	2.1	2	

		form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,000**

Household No. 107

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PETER M. WANGECHI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **390M/710M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.1	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	1.0	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.7	1	
4.	1.3	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
5.	1.5	2	▪ External repointing and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced
6.	1.3	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
7.	2.0	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.0	>2.5	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
9.	1.3	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey

10.	1.1	1	structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
11.	2.0	>2.5	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
12.	1.3	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
13.	0.3	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,000**

Household No. 108

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CHINYAVU C. MAKANGA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **187M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	2.2	2	
3.	0.7	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised

4.	2.1	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	2.1	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
6.	1.3	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
7.	1.7	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
8.	2.0	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
9.	2.2	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	1.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 109

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOHN OMUSE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **680M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.0	2
2.	1.4	2
3.	0.7	1
4.	2.0	1
5.	2.1	1
6.	0.8	2
7.	0.6	<1
8.	2.0	2.5
9.	1.3	>2.5
10.	1.1	1
11.	1.3	1
12.	1.3	<1
13.	2.0	2.1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Semi-Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness slightly compromised
- Some cracks require opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted]
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property

	be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**24,000**

Household No. 110

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SAMUEL MANGALE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **520M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.6	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
2.	0.5	1	▪ Permanent House
3.	2.3	1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	2.1	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	0.5	>2.5	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	2.6	>2.5	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired
7.	0.9	1	▪ External repointing and extensive stonework is indispensable
8.	2.3	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials reuse where applicable
9.	0.7	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	1.2	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused
11.	0.5	1	
12.	1.2	1	

	by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**21,360**

Household No. 111

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JANE N. MWENDA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed individual, Jane N. Mwenda, is captured in number 32 provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 112

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **COSMUS RAI BORORI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Cosmus Rai Borori, is a PAP and was translocated by the appropriate authority.

Household No. 113

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HALIMA N. CHAKA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **289M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • Permanent/semi-permanent structures • Negligible hairlines of less than 0.1mm were not included in this report. • The structures are in good condition.

Household No. 114

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI NGOME TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed complainant, Ali Ngome Tsuma, was not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 115

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JONATHAN C. MWANGOME**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **530M/810M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
1.	1.0	2	
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	2	
4.	0.7	<0.1	

5.	2.0	2	▪ Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	2.1	1	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired
7.	1.5	>2.5	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	0.6	1	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
9.	2.1	2	▪ Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	2.0	1	
11.	1.7	1	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,400**

Household No. 116

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOSEPH M. MWANGOME**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **460M/766M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.1	1
2.	0.3	<0.1
3.	2.2	2
4.	2.1	>2.5
5.	2.1	1
6.	1.5	1
7.	2.2	1
8.	2.1	2
9.	0.4	<1
10.	0.8	2
11.	0.5	1
12.	2.6	1
13.	2.1	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.

	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,800**

Household No. 117

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZAINABU U. MWATELA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **230M/620M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.1	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired
3.	0.4	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as trivial – No action required.
4.	0.3	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
5.	2.5	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
6.	0.3	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure for reconstruction
7.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
8.	1.3	>2.5	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the
9.	2.1	1	

		form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,000**

Household No. 118

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **IRENE U. MPENDA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **245M/630M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	2	▪ Semi-Permanent
2.	1.3	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.7	1	
4.	0.8	<0.1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.9	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
6.	1.3	1	
7.	2.1	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	1.3	>2.5	
9.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

10.	1.5	2	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
11.	1.0	1	
12.	1.2	2	
13.	1.9	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,080**

Household No. 119

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOSEPHINE M. KENGA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **330M/470M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure ▪ Superficial cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching
2.	2.2	2	
3.	0.3	1	
4.	0.7	1	
5.	2.1	1	

6.	2.3	1	by a mason.
7.	0.7	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
8.	1.2	>2.5	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
9.	0.4	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	0.7	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,400**

Household No. 120

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **AMOS M. JACKSON**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Complainant repeated. Captured in number 37 and 38 in the list provided by the senate.

Household No. 121

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NICODEMUS MWEMBE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **480M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.6	1
2.	0.9	2
3.	0.4	1
4.	0.5	1
5.	0.2	1
6.	0.3	1
7.	2.3	2
8.	2.0	1
9.	1,5	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness slightly compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Some cracks requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject

		property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 122

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ROBERT MWADUDU NGAO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **523M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.9	1	▪ Temporary structure
2.	1.6	1	▪ Extensive horizontal cracks require opening u[illegible]d patching by a mason
3.	1.1	1	
4.	1.6	1	▪ External and considerable amount of stonework necessary
5.	0.6	<1	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Structural floor cracks noticeable
6.	1.1	1	▪ Walls noticeably disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks and instability to the structure
7.	1.1	1	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job.

8.	0.6	1	Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	0.6	1	
10.	1.6	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
11.	1.1	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
14.	1.2	1	
15.	2.1	1	
16.	1,1	1	
17.	1.0	1	
18.	2.1	1	• The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure
19.	2.3	1	
20.	2.0	2	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
21.	2.1	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**33,040**

Household No. 123

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MEJUMA RAMADHANI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1000M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.3	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.0	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.5	1	

4.	2.1	2	▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Diagonal cracks appearing on the walls of the building need to be opening up and patched by a mason ▪ Plaster wall patching necessary to treat minor cracks on the dry walls of the structures ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting conti[illegible]. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	1.7	2	
6.	0.8	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,400**

Household No. 124

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JANE BEJA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **600M/930M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.2	1
2.	0.2	2
3.	0.4	1
4.	2.0	2
5.	1.1	2
6.	1.5	1
7.	1.2	2
8.	2.4	>2.5
9.	0.8	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness impaired
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Plaster wall patching necessary to treat minor cracks on the dry walls of the structures
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

		progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**30,000**

Household No. 125

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **EBEDNEGO WAMBUA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **330M/470M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.1	2
2.	1.1	2
3.	0.4	1
4.	0.6	<1
5.	2.1	1
6.	1.1	2
7.	2.2	1
8.	1.3	1
9.	1.4	2
10	2.4	1
11.	2.3	2
12.	2.0	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Plaster wall patching necessary to treat minor cracks on the dry walls of the structures
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single store structure and put aside salvageable materials foı reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the

			form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**30,560**

Household No. 126

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PODECIANA MWAKA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **470M/510M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.4	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	0.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	0.7	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. External repointing and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
5.	1.5	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
6.	0.7	<1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
7.	2.2	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	2.1	1	
9.	2.1	1	

10.	1.8	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
11.	2.1	>2.5	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
12.	0.7	2	• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to b 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**30,800**

Household No. 127

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PAUL NGAO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **722M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.3	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.4	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	0.5	<1	
4.	2.1	1	▪ Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced
5.	2.2	>2.5	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.

6.	2.1	1	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure ▪ Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
7.	1.4	2	
8.	0.7	1	
9.	1.1	2	
10.	2.5	2	
11.	1.6	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,000**

Household No. 128

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ELIZABETH NGONYO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed individual, Elizabeth Ngonyo, is captured in **number 47** provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 129

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STEPHEN N. OKA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **498M/556M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	0.9	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
3.	1.6	1	
4.	0.3	2	▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework necessary
5.	0.3	<0.1	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
6.	1.9	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the whole structure
7.	0.7	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	0.8	1	
9.	1.0	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the

			cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**21,600**

Household No. 130

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SALIM MLAMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **Demolished**			No. of Structures Affected: N/A
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Salim Mlamba, and property were not identified during the assessment • **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 131

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STEPHEN D. MKALA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1240M/1300M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS &

1.	0.5	1	**RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Extended cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting conti . • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
2.	1.2	1	
3.	1.7	>2.5	
4.	0.8	1	
5.	2.1	2	
6.	1.1	1	
7.	0.9	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**10,000**

Household No. 132

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BEATRICE MUNYESI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **600M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed individual, Beatrice Munyesi, is captured in **number 181** provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 133

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CHIDODO GUNI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **362M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.4	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.9	1	▪ Fine cracks on both the external and internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.1	2	
4.	1.0	1	▪ Extensive diagonal crack that needs some opening up and patching by a mason
5.	1.2	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
6.	0.4	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
7.	1.7	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the

		form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**10,400**

Household No. 134

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MORRIS K. MAWIOO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **491M/625M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.3	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	1.4	1	
3.	1.8	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	2.3	1	▪ Disjointed walls at junctions causing corner cracks
5.	2.3	>2.5	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ External repointing and wall shoring necessary
6.	1.9	2	▪ Keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
7.	0.6	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
8.	2.2	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the
9.	2.0	2	
10.	1.3	1	cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that

	the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,880**

Household No. 135

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BANZI N. BANZI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **351M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.0	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as trivial – No action required.
3.	0.7	<1	
4.	2.3	1	▪ Superficial cracks on the inner walls that can be renovated using normal decoration.
5.	0.7	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.8	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	2.1	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
8.	1.8	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	1.2	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	2.0	1	• Based on the information gathered from the

		occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,280**

Household No. 136

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TARU MOSQUE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **300M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.3	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.3	>2.5	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.4	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	2.3	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced
5.	0.3	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired
6.	0.7	2	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up
7.	2.1	2	

8.	1.7	2	and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small brickwork is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	1.6	2	
10.	2.3	>2.5	
11.	1.3	1	
12.	1.2	<1	
13.	1.2	1	
14.	2.3	2	
15.	2.0	2	
16.	2.3	2	
17.	2.7	2	
18.	2.1	2	
19.	0.6	1	
20.	0.5	1	
21.	0.6	1	
22.	0.5	1	
23.	0.6	1	
25.	0.4	2	
26.	2.9	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**150,000**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

Household No. 137

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOHN OSEMO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **670M/910M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.7	
2.	2.1	1
3.	2.1	1
4.	1.5	1
5.	2.0	2
6.	2.2	2
7.	1.8	2
8.	1.8	2
9.	2.1	2
10.	1.3	1
11.	0.6	1
12.	2.1	2
13.	1.2	2
14.	2.1	1
15.	0.8	1
16.	2.0	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness significantly compromised
- Some cracks noted in the building require opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks and instability to the whole structure
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumpti n line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting

	continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**60,000**

Household No. 138

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUSTIN KOMBO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.2	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	0.8	2	
3.	2.0	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
4.	1.1	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
5.	1.9	2	▪ Cracks noted on the floor classified as structural defects
6.	0.6	1	▪ Extensive cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason
7.	2.3	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	2.1	2	
9.	0.8	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	0.7	2	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property,

11.	1.3	1	together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
12.	2.3	>2.5	• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
13.	0.3	2	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,000**

Household No. 139

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JULIUS Z. IBRAHIM**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **666M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT”)	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.9	1	▪ Permanent structure under construction
2.	1.4	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.7	1	
4.	2.1	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.0	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
6.	0.3	2	▪ Cracks that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
7.	2.3	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for

8.	1.9	2	reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,000**

Household No. 140

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI LEZENI MLONGO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Ali Lezeni Mlongo, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 141

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI GODAN**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **414M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.3	1	
2.	1.1	2	
3.	2.0	1	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Semi-Permanent Structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Disjointed walls that have led to the developm of corner cracks
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

	progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**7,000**

Household No. 142

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SWALEH M. KOLO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **550M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	0.9	1
2.	2.0	2
3.	1.3	1
4.	2.1	2
5.	0.7	2
6.	0.8	2
7.	0.6	1
8.	1.7	1
9.	0.3	1
10.	2.1	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent Structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Disjointed walls that have led to the development of corner cracks
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- The damage requires a major repair job including wall shoring and patching
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that

			the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**21,840**

Household No. 143

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MWATSAKA C. BATI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **490M/772M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.2	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.5	1	
4.	1.6	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening and patching by a mason
5.	1.9	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
6.	2.3	2	▪ Weather tightness compromised
7.	1.7	1	▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary
8.	2.3	2	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey

9.	2.1	2	structure and keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10	0.7	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**29,200**

Household No. 144

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MWINYI K. BAKAR**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **429M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.5	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.6	1	

4.	1.9	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ A small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Corner cracks observed ▪ Demolish affected area in existing structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the sul property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the pro be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	1.1	1	
6.	2.1	2	
7.	1.4	1	
8.	2.1	2	
9.	2.1	2	
10.	0.7	1	
11.	1.8	2	
12.	0.8	1	
13.	1.7	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,000**

Household No. 145

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **REGINA MWALIMO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **380M/430M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.5	2
2.	2.0	1
3.	2.1	1
4.	0.9	<1
5.	0.3	2
6.	2.1	2
7.	1.2	2
8.	1.0	1
9.	1.9	2
10.	0.9	1
11.	2.1	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Weather tightness compromised
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property

	be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**17,680**

Household No. 146

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MNYIKA MWAKALELA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **430M/370M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.1	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Temporary structure
2.	1.8	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.4	1	
4.	2.4	1	▪ Superficial cracks can be repaired using regular renovation and decoration
5.	1.1	1	▪ Some parts of the walls require opening up and patching by a mason
6.	1.7	1	▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised
7.	0.6	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
8.	2.0	2.5	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted] ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey
9.	1.1	>2.5	structure and put aside salvageable materials f reuse where applicable
10.	1.7	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
11.	1.0	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject
12.	0.8	<1	property, together with measurement of the
13.	2.0	2.5	cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused

			by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**20,000**

Household No. 147

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZAWADI NGALA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed individual, Zawadi Ngala, is captured in number 162 provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 148

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STELLA MWATSAKA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **730M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required Minor cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal
2.	1.1	1	
3.	2.0	1	

4.	1.5	1	decoration
5.	2.1	2.5	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.1	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
7.	1.6	1	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.3	2	▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary
9.	1.1	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 149

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BONIFACE KARIUKI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **500M/950M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.	1.7	2
2.	1.2	1
3.	0.6	<1
4.	1.1	1
5.	1.9	2
6.	2.0	1
7.	2.0	1
8.	0.9	1
9.	0.5	<1
10.	2.2	2

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In KSh.)	**16,000**

Household No. 150

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JAMES NJEHA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **382M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	0.9	1
2.	1.2	1
3.	1.6	2
4.	1.5	2
5.	0.9	1
6.	1.1	1
7.	2.0	1
8.	2.1	>2.5
9.	1.2	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Weather tightness significantly impaired
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

	100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**21,360**

Household No. 151

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SARAH MALEMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **630M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.0	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
2.	0.7	2	
3.	1.1	1	
4.	0.6	1	
5.	0.7	1	
6.	1.3	1	
7.	0.4	1	
8.	1.2	1	
9.	1.1	1	

- Semi-permanent
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Weather tightness impaired
- Broad damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the

		cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 152

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JULIUS OTIENO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **733M**			**Repeated with 83 – Check!**
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that ca[illegible] repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Broad damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job
1.	1.4	<1	
2.	0.7	2	
3.	2.1	2	
4.	1.5	1	
5.	1.3	2	
6.	1.0	2	
7.	1.1	2	

8.	1.9	2	▪ The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	2.1	1	
10.	0.7	1	
11.	1.2	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
12.	0.8	1	▪ Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is the movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site ▪ From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
13.	0.4	1	
14.	0.8	1	
15.	1.4	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**36,000**

Household No. 153

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MARGARET SANTA FONDO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **630M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.0	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.7	1	

4.	0.9	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Weather tightness impaired ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and considerable brickwork is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	0.7	1	
6.	0.7	2	
7.	2.1	1	
8.	1.6	1	
9.	1.7	2	
10.	2.0	2	
11.	1.2	1	
12.	1.0	<1	
13.	1.1	1	
14.	2.1	1	
15.	0.8	2	
16.	2.0	1	
17.	2.4	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**60,000**

Household No. 154

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PAUL GATHU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			No. of Structures Affected: N/A
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Paul Gathu, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 155

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LINAH MWAMBUA (Tenant)**		
		SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Linah Mwambua, was identified as a tenant; hence, has no house and no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 156

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GEORGINA RAPHAEL**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed individual, Georgina Raphael, is captured in **number 157** provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 157

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RAPHAEL NZYUKU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **600M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.9	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
3.	1.4	1	
4.	0.6	2	▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework necessary
5.	0.7	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
6.	2.5	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the whole structure
7.	0.8	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	1.8	2	
9.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	2.2	2	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement i[illegible] form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
11.	2.0	1	• The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property

	be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,000**

Household No. 158

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GILBERT MRARI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **520M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.2	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.4	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.3	2	▪ Broad cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason.
4.	0.8	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.1	2	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
6.	2.1	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
7.	1.9	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
			• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations

			on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,360**

Household No. 159

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RAPHAEL KOMBO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **350M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.6	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.7	1	▪ Superficial cracks on both the external and internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.2	2	
4.	1.1	1	▪ Extensive diagonal crack that needs some opening up and patching by a mason
5.	1.4	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
6.	1.1	1	▪ Wall shoring is also required
7.	2.1	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	1.3	2	
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line

	with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,000**

Household No. 160

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **EDWARD GEREZA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **510M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Plaster/wall patching necessary to treat minor cracks on the dry walls of the structures ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ External repointing and wall shoring necessary ▪ Keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
1.	1.0	2	
2.	1.8	1	
3.	1.7	2	
4.	1.3	1	
5.	2.2	1	
6.	1.9	2	
7.	0.6	1	
8.	2.2	1	
9.	2.0	2	

10.	1.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,000**

Household No. 161

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PHILIP THOYA IHA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **710M/1060M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.0	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.3	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as trivial – No action required.
3.	1.7	<1	
4.	1.3	1	▪ Shallow cracks on the inner walls that can be renovated using normal decoration.
5.	0.7	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	1.7	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount

7.	2.1	1	of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	1.7	2	
9.	1.3	2	
10.	2.1	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,880**

Household No. 162

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RONALD NGALA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **510M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	2.2	1	▪ Semi-permanent ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary
2.	1.7	1	
3.	1.9	2	
4.	1.0	1	
5.	2.1	1	

6.	1.3	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Plaster/wall patching necessary to treat minor cracks on the dry walls of the structures
7.	0.8	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
8.	2.3	1	▪ Keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
9.	1.0	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,000**

Household No. 163

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CECILIA WAMBUI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Cecilia Wambui, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 164

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DEFENCE WAKIO (Tenant)**

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- The abovenamed complainant, Defence Wakio, was identified as a tenant and, therefore, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 165

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PAUL KARIUKI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **520M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.0	1
2.	0.3	2
3.	1.1	1
4.	0.4	1
5.	0.6	1
6.	1.0	1
7.	1.1	1
8.	1.2	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site

TOTAL ESTIMATED	**5,000**

COST (IN KSH.)	

Household No. 166

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RICHARD MUKITI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Richard Mukiti, was, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 167

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SALIM HAMISI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Salim Hamisi, was, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 168

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PATRICK MUNGA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **673M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	2.3	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure

2.	1.7	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using regular decoration.
3.	1.6	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	1.7	2	▪ Weather tightness compromised
5.	1.1	1	▪ Diagonal cracks noted on the floor
6.	0.3	<1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
7.	0.4	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Collapsed sewage pit needs reconstruction **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**15,200**

Household No. 169

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JOSHUA M. KAULI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **480M/860M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.4	2
2.	2.2	2
3.	1.7	1
4.	1.4	1
5.	1.1	1
6.	0.3	<1
7.	2.5	1
8.	2.3	2
9.	2.4	>2.5
10.	2.3	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Cracks that require some opening up and patch...g by a mason.
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

	100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**36,000**

Household No. 170

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NOEL NDEGWA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **450M/460M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.1	2
2.	1.6	2
3.	2.4	1
4.	1.3	1
5.	0.5	1
6.	0.7	1
7.	2.5	1
8.	2.3	2
9.	2.1	>2.5
10.	2.0	1
11.	2.0	>2.5
12.	0.3	1
13.	0.7	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

14.	1.3	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,000**

Household No. 171

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **THASMINE M. ALI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed individual, Thasmine M. Ali, is captured in number 30 provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 172

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STANSLAUS NGUNDI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **380M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.1	1
2.	1.6	2
3.	1.7	1
4.	2.1	2
5.	2.0	1
6.	0.5	2
7.	1.2	2
8.	2.1	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness compromised
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
- Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced.
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and

			is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,600**

Household No. 173

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **CECILIA WAMAITHA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **410M/690M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.8	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.3	2	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	2.4	1	
4.	2.0	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
5.	0.7	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	0.3	1	▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced.
7.	2.0	1	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired
8.	1.3	2	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
9.	1.1	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	0.3	1	
11.	0.6	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
12.	1.2	<1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject

13.	1.2	1	property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
14.	2.3	2	
15.	2.0	2	
16.	2.1	2	
17.	1.3	2	• The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
18.	2.0	2	
19.	1.6	1	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**48,000**

Household No. 174

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **EDWIN MAINA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **290M/743M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.9	1	▪ Permanent Structure
2.	1.7	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required
3.	1.5	1	
4.	2.2	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
5.	1.7	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
6.	1.2	1	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching

7.	1.1	2	by a mason.
8.	2.1	2	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced
9.	0.8	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**11,600**

Household No. 175

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JIRA RUMBA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **522M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT”)	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.1	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.6	2	▪ Cracks on the internal walls can be repaired using

3.	0.4	1	normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ External repointing and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Cracks require opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
4.	0.7	1	
5.	1.2	1	
6.	0.4	1	
7.	2.2	1	
8.	2.0	1	
9.	2.1	1	
10.	1.3	1	
11.	2.0	2	
12.	0.6	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 176

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PETER MBUI CHIWAYA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **500M/585M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.3	1
2.	1.1	2
3.	0.8	1
4.	2.1	1
5.	2.0	2
6.	1.3	2
7.	1.2	2
8.	0.8	1
9.	1.1	2
10.	1.9	1
11.	2.2	>2.5
12.	1.1	1
13.	0.7	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Weather tightness significantly impaired
- Extensive cracks that requires opening up and patching by a mason
- Walls disjointed at junctions posing instability to the structure
- Repointing externally and a large amount of stonework to be replaced
- Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

		100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,000**

Household No. 177

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HARUN MWAKESI MWAWASI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **504M/496M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.3	1
2.	1.6	1
3.	2.3	1
4.	2.1	>2.5
5.	2.2	<1
6.	1.1	1
7.	0.6	1
8.	0.7	1
9.	1.1	1
10.	1.6	1
11.	2.3	1
14.	1.1	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Extensive crack damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing, wall shoring, and considerable amount of stonework necessary
- Weather tightness impaired
- Walls leaning, bulging noticeably, or disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Walls completely disjointed at junctions posing severe instability to the whole structure
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line

15.	0.4	2	with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and poses instability to the structure • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,400**

Household No. 178

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TARU POLICE STATION**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **438M/414M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Major cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired by patching ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary
1.	1.3	1	
2.	2.1	2	
3.	1.4	1	
4.	1.3	2	
5.	2.3	2	
6.	1.7	2	
7.	2.1	1	
8.	0.7	1	

9.	0.6	2	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
10.	1.3	1	
11.	1.4	1	
12.	0.8	<1	
13.	1.1	1	
14.	1.3	2	
15.	1.9	2	
16.	1.6	2	
17.	2.3	2	
18.	2.0	2	
19.	0.8	1	
20.	0.9	1	
21.	0.7	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**80,000**

Household No. 179

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DAVID M. KOMBO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **400M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.3	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.0	2	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be

3.	0.5	1	repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Diagonal cracks appearing on the walls of the building need to be opening up and patched by a mason ▪ Plaster wall patching necessary to treat minor cracks on the dry walls of the structures ▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
4.	2.1	2	
5.	1.7	2	
6.	0.8	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,000**

Household No. 180

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GIBSON MWANGOMBE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Gibson Mwangombe, was not identified during the assessment • **No compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 181

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **BAKARI LEWA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1430M/600M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.3	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.7	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	1.7	>2.5	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	0.6	1	▪ Extended cracks require some opening up and patching by a mason.
5.	2.2	2	▪ Repointing externally and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced
6.	1.3	1	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
7.	0.9	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
8.	1.6.	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line
9.	0.4	<1	
10.	1.7	2	

			with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**30,000**

Household No. 182

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MBEYU RUMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1430M/610M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.3	2	▪ Temporary structure
2.	1.3	1	▪ Fine cracks on both the external and internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.7	1	
4.	1.2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were class... as negligible – No action required.
5.	1.4	2	▪ Extensive diagonal crack that needs some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • Based on the information gathered from the

	occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**10,000**

Household No. 183

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **KASIM CHUWI RUMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1450M/625M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ External repointing and possibly a small amount of stonework to be replaced. ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
1.	2.3	2	
2.	1.6	1	
3.	1.1	1	
4.	1.1	1	
5.	0.6	1	
6.	1.1	<1	

			▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**13,120**

Household No. 184

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MBUI RUMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **1450M/630M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
1.	2.1	2	
2.	1.3	1	
3.	1.4	<1	

4.	2.7	>2.5	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Disjointed walls at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ External repointing and wall shoring necessary ▪ Wall shoring and patching of cracks by a mason necessary ▪ Keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating= from the blasting operations on site
5.	2.0	2	
6.	1.9	2	
7.	1.3	1	
8.	2.0	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**28,000**

Household No. 185

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TARU PENTECOSTAL CHURCH**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **495M/710M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	1.3	1	▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as
2.	2.1	>2.5	

3.	0.6	1	negligible – No action required. ▪ Minor cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. Weather tightness compromised ▪ Broad damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
4.	2.1	2	
5.	0.7	1	
6.	0.7	1	
7.	2.1	1	
8.	0.7	1	
9.	1.3	2	
10.	1.5	1	
11.	1.3	1	
12.	1.0	<1	
13.	1.1	1	
14.	2.0	>2.5	
15.	1.7	1	
16.	1.2	1	
17.	2.0	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**41,680**

Household No. 186

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZIRO WANJE**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **540M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.9	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	2.0	1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
3.	0.7	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
4.	2.1	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
5.	0.5	1	▪ Repointing externally and possibly a small amount of stonework to be changed
6.	0.7	1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
7.	2.1	2	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
8.	1.6	1	• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
9.	1.1	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,000**

Household No. 187

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PETER MARK**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **491M/493M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure still under construction
- No cracks noted on the structure.

Household No. 188

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ZAINAB N. MWAMBEYU**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **560M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.2	1
2.	0.7	2
3.	2.1	1
4.	1.3	1
5.	2.0	1
6.	1.8	1
7.	1.7	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Cracks noted on the floor classified as structural defects
- Extensive cracks that require opening up and patching by a mason
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and

		making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,400**

Household No. 189

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **NADZUWA LELI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **250M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.3	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.0	2	
4.	0.7	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
5.	1.7	2	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
6.	2.1	2	▪ Weather tightness impaired
7.	1.8	1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
8.	1.6	2	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks

9.	0.9	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
10.	1.1	1	
11.	1.4	1	
12.	2.0	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**18,000**

Household No. 190

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **GIFT M. MDZOMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **537M/500M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.9	1	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	1.6	2	
3.	0.7	1	
4.	2.2	2	

5.	1.1	2	▪ Cracks noted on the floor ▪ Weather tightness impaired ▪ Cracks that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
6.	0.7	2	
7.	2.1	2	
8.	2.3	2	
9.	1.6	2	
10.	0.8	1	
11.	2.3	2	
12.	1.9	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**17,600**

Household No. 191

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TARU CHIEF'S OFFICE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **390M/535M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS &**

1.	1.6	1	**RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Major cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired by patching ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to b 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
2.	2.0	2	
3.	1.6	1	
4.	1.4	2	
5.	2.2	1	
6.	1.7	1	
7.	2.0	2	
8.	0.4	1	
9.	0.7	2	
10.	1.0	1	
11.	1.8	1	
12.	1.8	<1	
13.	1.7	1	
14.	1.3	2	
15.	1.9	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**38,400**

Household No. 192

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MLONGO C. NYONDO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Mlongo C. Nyondo, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 193

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **IBRAHIM GALOGALO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **540M/680M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.7	1
2.	2.2	2
3.	1.4	1
4.	2.3	2
5.	1.3	2
6.	0.8	2
7.	1.4	1
8.	1.8	1
9.	2.3	>2.5
10.	2.6	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent Structure
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness impaired
- External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject

			property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**32,000**

Household No. 194

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MAURICE O. NJIRI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed complainant, Maurice O. Njiri, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 195

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JUSTINE N. NDORO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **249M/770M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
1.	0.8	1	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.0	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.1	1	

4.	1.7	1	▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Broad damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and keep salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
5.	0.5	1	
6.	1.9	2	
7.	1.5	1	
8.	2.1	2	
9.	2.3	1	
10.	1.2	1	
11.	0.7	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**16,000**

Household No. 196

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALFRED N. MWASHIGANDI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **600M/730M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.1	1	
2.	2.0	2	
3.	2.3	1	
4.	1.4	1	
5.	1.3	1	
6.	2.1	2	
7.	1.7	1	
8.	2.1	2	
9.	1.4	1	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Slight wall shoring and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced.
- Weather tightness impaired
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Corner cracks observed
- Demolish affected area in existing structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be

		100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,400**

Household No. 197

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STEPHEN EGWA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed individual, Stephen Egwa is captured in number 75 provided in the senate list of complainants.

Household No. 198

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MUTHOKI NDUNDU (Tenant)**	
	SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Muthoki Ndundu, was identified as a tenant; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 199

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MAITHI MWANGANGI (Tenant)**	
	SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Maithi Mwangangi, was identified as a tenant; hence, no information is

available to justify compensation.

Household No. 200

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DORCAS LAURENT**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** • The abovenamed complainant, Dorcas Laurent, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 201

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **UMAZI RUMBA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **696M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised ▪ Cracks require opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the
1.	1.6	1	
2.	1.4	1	
3.	1.1	1	
4.	0.6	1	
5.	0.4	1	
6.	0.6	<1	
7.	2.3	2	

			occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**8,000**

Household No. 202

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MICHAEL M. LUGWE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Michael M. Lugwe, has no physical residence in Taru town; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 203

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RUMBA KAULI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **430M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.7	1	▪ Permanent

2.	2.0	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Minor cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration ▪ External repointing and considerable stonework is necessary ▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks ▪ Wall shoring and crack patching by a mason required ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting conti[illegible]. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
3.	2.2	1	
4.	1.9	1	
5.	1.3	1	
6.	2.1	>2.5	
7.	1.1	2	
8.	1.8	1	
9.	1.9	1	
10.	2.3	2	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**36,800**

Household No. 204

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MRISA BYONDO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Mrisa Byondo, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 205

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SAID CHAKATA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Said Chakata, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 206

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TSUMA M. JULO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Tsuma M. Julo, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR by Section 1. • **No further compensation is necessary**.

Household No. 207

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **JULO TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Julo Tsuma, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR by Section 1. • **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 208

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **DZAME M. KAZANI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Dzame M. Kazani , was not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 209

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALIUS CHAKA TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **410M/800M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.7	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.3	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	1.1	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised
4.	2.2	1	▪ Some parts of the walls require opening up and

5.	2.0	1	patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted] ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
6.	1.7	1	
7.	0.6	1	
8.	2.1	2	
9.	1.5	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	1.3	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
11.	1.2	1	
12.	0.6	<1	
13,	2.2	>2.5	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**22,800**

Household No. 210

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LILIAN M. MATI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS &**

	RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Lilian M. Mati , was not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 211

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **PISTON NDORO CHAKA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **38M/880M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	2.3	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
2.	1.3	1	
3.	0.7	<1	▪ Minor cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration
4.	1.0	1	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
5.	1.3	2	▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
6.	2.0	1	
7.	2.3	2	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
			▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
			EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations

		on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In KSh.)	**22,000**

Household No. 212

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **OMAR NDORO KARISA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **135M/746M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.1	1	▪ Permanent/Temporary structure
2.	1.2	1	▪ The permanent structure is in good condition ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Walls of the temporary structure bulging noticeably posing instability to the structure. ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line

			with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**9,000**

Household No. 213

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **FATUMA S. SALIM**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Fatuma S. Salim, has already been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 214

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI LEZENU MLOMBI**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **PAID**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The complainant, Ali Lezenu Mlombi, has already

			been compensated for damages resulting from the activities of the SGR. • **No further compensation is necessary.**

Household No. 215

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MLONGO B. KAMANZA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Mlongo B. Kamanza, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 216

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **EUNICE N. TSUMA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **458M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Complainant repeated. See number 105 in this report.

Household No. 217

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **MARY D. MWAVULUWA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **933M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	0.9	1	▪ Temporary structure
2.	1.1	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as

3.	1.5	2	negligible – No action required. ▪ Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. ▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason. ▪ Weather tightness slightly impaired ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
4.	1.5	2	
5.	0.6	1	
6.	1.0	1	
7.	2.1	2	
8.	2.2	1	
9.	2.2	1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**9,760**

Household No. 218

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HENRY BEJA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **530M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.	1.6	2	**SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** ▪ Permanent structure ▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required. ▪ Weather tightness slightly compromised ▪ Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted] ▪ Some parts of the walls require opening up and patching by a mason ▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
2.	1.4	2	
3.	1.7	1	
4.	2.2	1	
5.	0.5	<1	
6.	1.9	1	
7.	0.8	1	
8.	0.7	2	
9.	2.3	2	
10.	2.4	2	
11.	0.7	1	
12.	0.3	<1	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**20,800**

Household No. 219

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **COSMAS BANZI MDOE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **800M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
1.	1.8	1	
2.	2.0	1	
3.	1.7	1	
4.	1.3	1	
5.	1.7	1	
6.	0.3	<1	
7.	2.1	1	
8.	0.3	1	
9.	0.7	1	
10.	1.4	1	

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required
- Weather tightness compromised
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- Walls disjointed at junctions causing corner cracks
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is

	progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In KSh.)	**16,000**

Household No. 220

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **STEPHEN NDORO JULO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **400M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.5	2	▪ Permanent structure
2.	1.2	2	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	0.5	1	
4.	2.0	1	▪ Weather tightness compromised ▪ Some parts of the walls require opening up and patching by a mason
5.	0.7	<1	▪ External repointing and small stonework is necessary
6.	1.8	1	
7.	1.6	2	▪ Walls disjointed at junctions (corner cracks noted] ▪ Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
8.	1.1	1	
9.	2.4	2	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
10.	1.3	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused
11.	1.2	2	
12.	0.5	<1	
13.	2.3	2	

14.	2.1	2	by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (In Ksh.)	**31,200**

Household No. 221

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **HENRY M. ZIRO**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The abovenamed complainant, Henry M. Ziro, and property were not identified during the assessment; hence, no information is available to justify compensation.

Household No. 222

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **LEONARD S. DALU**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**			No. of Structures Affected: N/A
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • The above named complainant, Leonard S. Dalu, and property were not identified during assessment, hence no information available to justify compensation

Household No. 223

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ROBERT M. NGAJA**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **550M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	2.3	1
2.	1.1	2
3.	1.1	1
4.	0.9	2
5.	1.5	2
6.	1.4	2
9.	0.3	1
10.	2.1	2

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent Structure
- Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration. Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Weather tightness impaired
- Disjointed walls that have led to the development of corner cracks
- External repointing and small stonework is necessary
- The damage requires a major repair job including wall shoring and patching
- Demolish affected area in existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site
- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.

		• From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**8,000**

Household No. 224

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **ALI RIAKA MWACHIMERA**			
Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **500M**			
CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION **SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS** Permanent House
1.	2.2	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
2.	0.6	>2.5	▪ Cracks that require some opening up and patching by a mason.
3.	2.1	1	▪ Weather tightness significantly impaired
4.	2.0	2	▪ External repointing and extensive stonework is indispensable
5.	0.7	>2.5	▪ Demolish affected area in existing single store structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
6.	2.3	>2.5	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
7.	1.4	1	• Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that
8.	1.5	1	

	the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**14,800**

Household No. 225

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **RAPHAEL RURUMO**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **496M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	1.6	2	▪ Permanent
2.	1.1	1	▪ Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
3.	2.0	2	
4.	0.6	<0.1	▪ Superficial cracks on the internal walls that can be renovated using regular decoration
5.	2.1	2	▪ External repointing , wall shoring, and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced
6.	2.1	1	▪ Weather tightness impaired
7.	1.2	2	▪ Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
8.	2.3	1	▪ Structural damage that requires a major repair job ▪ Demolish affected walls in the existing single

9.	1.3	2	storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable
10.	0.4	<1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
11.	1.8	1	• .Based on the information gathered from the occupier, and via a visual inspection of the subject property, together with measurement of the cracking and making standard assumptions in line with the applied methodology, it is concluded that the main cause of the cracking is movement in the form of differential settlement of the walls, caused by tremors originating from the blasting operations on site • The effect on the structure appears significant is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues. • From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**12,400**

Household No. 226

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **TARU CHIEF'S OFFICE**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **N/A**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)	SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION
			SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS • Complainant repeated. See number 191 in this assessment report.

Household No. 227

HOUSEHOLD NAME: **SHABAN OMAR GUNI**

Distance (in M) from the Blasting Site: **480M**

CRACK	LENGTH (FT")	WIDTH (mm)
1.	1.8	2
2.	1.2	1
3.	0.9	2
4.	0.9	<0.1
5.	2.2	2
6.	2.0	1
7.	1.2	2
8.	0.8	1
9.	0.6	2
10.	0.8	<1
11.	2.1	2
12.	2.4	1
13.	1.1	1

SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION

SURVEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Permanent structure
- Hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm were classed as negligible – No action required.
- Fine cracks on the internal walls that can be repaired using normal decoration.
- Repointing externally, wall shoring, and considerable amount of stonework to be replaced
- Weather tightness impaired
- Extensive damage that requires some opening up and patching by a mason
- Structural damage that requires a major repair job
- Demolish affected walls in the existing single storey structure and put aside salvageable materials for reuse where applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The effect on the structure appears significant and is likely to be progressive if the blasting continues.
- From a one off inspection, it is impossible to be 100% certain as to whether this cracking is progressive or not. It is recommended the property be monitored throughout the blasting period.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (IN KSH.)	**24,000**

Grand TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: Ksh. 3,567,900 (Three Million Five Hundred Sixty Seven Thousand and Nine Hundred Kenyan Shillings)

Discretion: This report remains a property of the China Road and Construction Company and should not be disclosed to any party and/or parties whatsoever.

Grand TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: Ksh. 3,567,900 (Three Million Five Hundred Sixty Seven Thousand and Nine Hundred Kenyan Shillings)

Discretion: This report remains a property of the China Road and Construction Company and should not be disclosed to any party and/or parties whatsoever.

APPENDIX

Table 1: Names of the Affected Households for Each Section of SGR

Section 1			
211	PISTON NDORO CHAKA	38	Sec 1
11	ROBERT BECHUYE MKALA	55	Sec 1
192	MLONGO C NYONDO	76	Sec 1
102	RIZIKI MLONGO HAMISI	264	Sec 1
212	OMAR NDORO MRISA	135	Sec 1
2	MWANDAZA MOHAMED NYAMAWI	146	Sec 1
97	SAUMU LEZENI	167	Sec 1
105	EUNICE N TSUMA（80m to filling）	400	Sec 1
117	ZAINABU U MWATELA	230	Sec 1
58	ALI MUWEYA TSUMA	233	Sec 1
118	IRENE U MPEMBA	245	Sec 1
195	JUSTINE N NDORO	249	Sec 1
30	ALI MRISA KENGO	271	Sec 1
3	SIMON RAI TSUMA	280	Sec 1
113	HALIMA NYAMWIA CHAKA	301	Sec 1
70	SIMEON BEJA MWAMBEYU	304	Sec 1
119	JOSEPHENE M KENGA	330	Sec 1
125	EBEDNEGO WAMBUA （2 houses ）	330	Sec 1
5	IBRAHIM MGANDI	350	Sec 1
145	REGINA MWALIMO	380	Sec 1
107	PETER M WANGECHI	390	Sec 1
191	TARU CHIEFS OFFICE	391	Sec 1
209	ALIUS CHAKA TSUMA	410	Sec 1
85	MOHAMUD IBRAHIM	430	Sec 1
12	REHEMA NG'OMBE MERI	440	Sec 1
92	STELLA M JOGA	440	Sec 1
170	NOEL NDEGWA	450	Sec 1
187	PETER MARK	453	Sec 1
116	JOSEPH M MWANGOME	460	Sec 1
106	MATHIAS K MWANGOME	470	Sec 1
126	PODECIANA MWAKA	470	Sec 1
21	ZUHURA CHUPHY	475	Sec 1
73	TSUMA J MWAMKONO （2nd House, 1st already paid）	475	Sec 1
169	JOSHUA M KAULI	480	Sec 1
143	MWATSAKA C BATI	490	Sec 1
134	MORRIS K MAWIOO	491	Sec 1
185	TARU PENTECOSTAL CHURCH	495	Sec 1
129	STEPHEN N OKA	498	Sec 1
149	BONIFACE KARIUKI	500	Sec 1
176	PETER MBUI CHIWAYA	500	Sec 1
72	LUCIA MWIKALI MAITHA Second House 430）	430	Sec 1
81	DANIEL CHALO KILONZO	513	Sec 1

115	JONATHAN C MWANGOME	530	Sec 1
15	BIRIRI WAMBUA MUDZOMBA	538	Sec 1
31	JACKSON M NDEI	540	Sec 1
193	IBRAHIM GALOGALO	540	Sec 1
223	JERALD M NGAJA	583	Sec 1
14	HASHIMU NDEGWA NGUNDI	552	Sec 1
91	MAZERA M SHILINGI	570	Sec 1
82	JOSPHAT M SAID	590	Sec 1
124	JANE BEJA	600	Sec 1
196	ALFRED N MWASHIGANDI	600	Sec 1
137	JOHN OSEMO	670	Sec 1
161	PHILIP THOYA IHA	710	Sec 1
174	EDWIN MAINA	730	Sec 1
173	CECILIA WAMAITHA	755	Sec 1
10	HAMISI MWANYIKOMBO GUACHI	830	Sec 1
22	NYANGAU JAMES	920	Sec 1
25	HAMISI MWANGOME MWERU	960	Sec 1
108	CHINYAVU C MAKANGA	Left of SGR	Sec 1
131	STEPHEN D MKALA	1240	Sec 1
95	JOICE W WANJIRU (100m to filling)	1270	Sec 1

Section 2			
104	GOSPEL R CENTRE PASTRESS JANE	166	Sec 2
29	GERED M MKALLA	165	Sec 2
13	NZARA TSUMA KOMBO	182	Sec 2
1	NYAMATA MRISA MAGULU	192	Sec 2
114	ALI NGOME TSUMA	217	Sec 2
18	HADIJA MWAKA NZAI	230	Sec 2
75	HOLLINESS EGHWA	230	Sec 2
86	JACOB NJOROGE MLAMBA	230	Sec 2
87	JEPHASON K MLAMBA	233	Sec 2
19	SAUMU NZAZE BEJA	238	Sec 2
71	NGOWA MAKOMA GARI	238	Sec 2
189	NADZUWA LELI	250	Sec 2
50	JUMA NDONGA YAWA	260	Sec 2
100	FARAJ MANYIWA SHUME	262	Sec 2
17	NGOKA BONGO	265	Sec 2
56	SADA MUMBA	265	Sec 2
55	JUMA BAGALA NGAZI	267	Sec 2
63	BAGALA N MWABEJA	289	Sec 2
64	ZAINABU K MUGADI	289	Sec 2
69	UMAZI M MRIAM	289	Sec 2
51	FRIDAH LUVUNO YAWA	300	Sec 2
68	JUMAA M CHENGO	300	Sec 2
136	TARU MOSQUE	300	Sec 2
47	BATHALAMIU N MBATHA	310	Sec 2
9	HAMISI SAID	316	Sec 2
80	MANYIWA S MANYIWA	320	Sec 2
32	JUMAA M MWABEJA	325	Sec 2

57	SIMON GARI JOHO	330	Sec 2
93	KWEKWE C NYAMAWI	330	Sec 2
94	BAKARI WAMBUA MUTINDA	355	Sec 2
33	MOHAMMED KIDZERU	350	Sec 2
35	PETER MAJELE M	350	Sec 2
76	GABRIEL K MAJELA	350	Sec 2
88	CHARI C CHEBEBE	350	Sec 2
159	RAPHAEL KOMBO	350	Sec 2
135	BANZI N BANZI	351	Sec 2
133	CHIDODO GUNI	362	Sec 2
103	DANIEL M KOMBO	376	Sec 2
24	BEJA JOGA KUWAYU	380	Sec 2
67	KAJUMWA C MWABEJA	380	Sec 2
172	STANSLAUS NGUNDI	380	Sec 2
28	IBRAHIM NDORO OSBORN	382	Sec 2
96	LUCIA NDUKU GITAU	382	Sec 2
4	LAZARO KISOSO	388	Sec 2
46	CONSOLATA I. SHITAMBASAI	400	Sec 2
74	PRISCILA MBEYU TUNJE	400	Sec 2
179	DAVID M KOMBO	400	Sec 2
220	STEPHEN NDORO JULO	400	Sec 2
27	ALI N CHIVURUGO	420	Sec 2
141	ALI GODAN	422	Sec 2
60	KACHE M CHAMUTU	427	Sec 2
144	MWINYI K BAKAR	429	Sec 2
146	MNYIKA MWAKALELA	370	Sec 2
203	RUMBA KAULI	430	Sec 2
48	ELIUD CHENGO M	435	Sec 2
178	TARU POLICE STATION	414	Sec 2
7	FLORA MKAMBURI GILBERT	449	Sec 2
20	MIRIAM UMAZI MBUI	450	Sec 2
90	HAWAA M HUSSEN	450	Sec 2
40	UMAZI MUNGA NDEGWA	432	Sec 2
121	NICODEMUS MWEMBE	480	Sec 2
227	SHABAN OMAR GUNI	480	Sec 2
225	RAPAHEL RURUMO	496	Sec 2
190	GIFT M MDZOMBA	500	Sec 2
224	ALI RIAKA MWACHIMERA	500	Sec 2
177	HARUN MWAKESI MWAWASI	496	Sec 2
160	EDWARD GEREZA	510	Sec 2
38	MARGARET K NZUKI	520	Sec 2
110	SAMUEL MANGALE	520	Sec 2
158	GILBERT MRARI	520	Sec 2
165	PAUL KARIUKI	520	Sec 2
175	JIRA RUMBA	522	Sec 2
218	HENRY BEJA	530	Sec 2
150	JAMES NJEHIA	531	Sec 2
186	ZIRO WANJE	540	Sec 2
162	RONALD NGALA		Sec 2 Captured in 186

34	SISERA J NYAMBU	550	Sec 2
37	CHARITY KULOLA	550	Sec 2
138	JUSTIN KOMBO	550	Sec 2
142	SWALEH M KOJO	550	Sec 2
98	JUMA KUZIKA HAMISI	560	Sec 2
188	ZAINAB N MWAMBEYU	560	Sec 2
122	ROBERT M NGAO	583	Sec 2
99	ALI MASHUDI LUGWE	600	Sec 2
132	BEATRICE MUNYESI （Captured in 181）	600	Sec 2
157	RAPHAEL NZYUKU	600	Sec 2
181	BAKARI LEWA	600	Sec 2
182	MBEYU RUMBA	610	Sec 2
36	JOYCE BIBI JACKSON （Valuation captures a school and rental units）	610	Sec 2
16	NULDEEN SAID BONGO	612	Sec 2
6	CHALE NARCY NGUNDI	620	Sec 2
183	KASIM CHUWI RUMBA	690	Sec 2
184	MBUI RUMBA	625	Sec 2
151	SARAH MALEMBA	630	Sec 2
153	MARGRET SANTA FONDO	650	Sec 2
109	JOHN OMUSE	680	Sec 2
201	UMAZI RUMBA	696	Sec 2
139	JULIUS Z.IBRAHIM	660	Sec 2 structure not complete
168	PATRICK MUNGA	673	Sec 2
84	HAMISI NYAMAWI CHIWAYA	789	Sec 2
127	PAUL NGAO	722	Sec 2
148	STELLA MWATSAKA	730	Sec 2
152	JULIUS OTIENO	733	Sec 2
219	COSMAS BANZI MDOE	800	Sec 2
217	MARY D MWALUVUWA	933	Sec 2
123	MEJUMA RAMADHANI	1000	Sec 2
61	STEPHEN M MDURUMA	1100	Sec 2
23	ZENA SHABAN	1200	Sec 2
[redacted]			
8	MUSTAFA SAID OMARI		NOT KNOWN
26	DAVID NDORO CHAKA		Already compensated
39	MARY DUME M		REPEAT WITH 217
41	MBARAK N LEZENI		Already Compensated
42	TSUMA CHAKA MWAMXONO		Already compensated
43	CHAKA TSUMA CHAITA		Already compensated
44	JUMA MWANDOGO T		Already compensated
45	LUSIANA NYONDO		Already compensated
49	NGAO SAID TSUMA		Already compensated
52	FATUMA SAID SALIMU	REPEATED WITH 213	Already compensated
53	JUMA NJOLE ALI		PAID BY SECTION 1

54	TIOPISTER M NGUNDI		NOT KNOWN
59	NYONDO CHIGUMBA		Already compensated
62	NGAZI C CHAMUTU		REPEAT in 46
65	SAID CHAKAYA	REPEATED WITH 205	Already compensated
66	MARIAM UMAZI MWAMBI		Across SGR Corridor
77	NEEMA M CHIBOYA		Across SGR Corridor
78	KHADIJA M GUNI		wife of 141
79	HELLEN M IRINA		Already compensated
89	HADIJA CHIZI CHEBEBE		Captured in 71
101	HADIJA N MRINA		Not known
111	JANE N MWENDA		Wife 204
112	COSMUS RAI BORORI	paid by KRC	Tran-located - PAP
120	AMOS M JACKSON		Captured in 37 & 38
128	ELIZABETH NGONYO		Captured in 47
130	SALIM MLAMBA		Not known
140	ALI LEZENI MLONGO		Already compensated
147	ZAWADI NGALA		Captured in 162
154	PAUL GATHU		Not known
156	GEOGINA RAPHAEL		Capture in 157
166	RICHARD MUKITI		Not known
167	SALIM HAMISI		Not known
171	THASMINE M ALI		Captured in 30
180	GIBSON MWANGOMBE		Across SGR Corridor
194	MAURICE O NJIRI	No house	Not known
197	STEPHEN EGWA		Captured in 75
198	MUTHOKI NDUNDU	dust issue	Tenant
199	MAITHI MWANGANGI	dust issue	Tenant
200	DORCAS LAURENT	dust issue	Tenant
202	MICHAEL M LUGWE	dust issue	No residence
204	MRISA BYONDO		Already compensated
205	SAID CHAKATA	REPEATED WITH 65	Already compensated
206	TSUMA M JULO		Already compensated
208	DZAME M KAZANI		Not known
210	LILIAN M MATI		Sec 1Not known
213	FATUMA S SALIM		Already compensated
214	ALI LEZENU MLOMBI		Already Compensated
215	MLONGO B KAMANZA		Not know
222	LEONARD S DALU		Not within jurisdiction
226	TARU CHIEFS OFFICE		Repeated
216	EUNICE N TSUMA		Repeated
155	LINAH MWAMBUA	**650**	No house
163	CECILIA WAMBUI	**700**	No house
164	DEFENCE WAKIO	**700**	NO house
221	HENRY M ZIRO	518	NOT RELATED
207	JULO TSUMA		Already Compensated
83	EUNINCE W.RONO		transferred to 152

No. CPR/2014/161294

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I hereby CERTIFY, that –

VISTA EIGHT AGENCIES LIMITED

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act (Cap. 486) and that the Company is **LIMITED**.

GIVEN under my hand at Nairobi this 22 nd day of September Two Thousand and Fourteen

Registrar Of Companies

1

KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY

Tax Compliance Certificate

For General Tax Questions
Contact KRA Call Centre
Tel: +254 (020) 4999 999
Cell: +254(0711)099 999
Email: callcentre@kra.go.ke

www.kra.go.ke

Taxpayer PIN : P051507342F

Certificate Date: 06/01/2016

Name and Address :

Certificate Number: KRANON3045122016

Vista Eight Agencies Limited
209/131, EMBASSY HOUSE, NAIROBI NORTH, Starehe District,
PO Box:440,
Postal Code:00100

This is to confirm that Vista Eight Agencies Limited, Personal Identification Number P051507342F has filed relevant tax returns and paid taxes due as provided by Law.

This Certificate will be valid for twelve (12) months up to 05/01/2017.

Caveat: This certificate is issued on the basis of information available with the authority as at the certificate date mentioned above. The Authority reserves the right to withdraw the certificate if new evidence materially alters the tax compliance status of the recipient.

Disclaimer : This certificate is system Generated and therefore does not require signature.You may confirm validity of this certificate on the iTax Portal by using the TCC Checker.

KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY

www.kra.go.ke

PIN Certificate

For General Tax Questions
Contact KRA Call Centre
Tel: +254 (020) 4999 999
Cell: +254(0711)099 999
Email: callcentre@kra.go.ke

Certificate Date : 01/10/2014

Personal Identification Number

P051507342F

This is to certify that taxpayer shown herein has been registered with Kenya Revenue Authority

Taxpayer Information

Taxpayer Name	Vista Eight Agencies Limited
Email Address	agencies892@gmail.com

Registered Address

L.R. Number : 209/131	**Building :** EMBASSY HOUSE
Street/Road : HARAMBE AVENUE	**City/Town :** NAIROBI NORTH
County : Nairobi	**District :** Starehe District
Tax Area : CBD	**Station :** North of Nairobi
P. O. Box : 440	**Postal Code :** 00100

Tax Obligation(s) Registration Details

Sr. No.	Tax Obligation(s)	Effective From Date	Effective Till Date	Status
1	Income Tax - Company	22/09/2014	N.A.	Active

The above PIN must appear on all your tax invoices and correspondences with Kenya Revenue Authority. Your accounting end month is December unless a change has been approved by the Commissioner-Domestic Taxes Department. The status of Tax Obligation(s) with 'Dormant' status will automatically change to 'Active' on date mentioned in "Effective Till Date" or any transaction done during the period. This certificate shall remain in force till further updated.

Disclaimer : This is a system generated certificate and does not require signature.

'Original

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ANNUAL PRACTISING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

HUMPHREY KARAGO

is authorized to practise as a

VALUER

for the period

1st JAN 2016 to 31st DEC 2016

in accordance with the Valuers Act, 1984.

Registrar

[signature] 0002530

Date 8/1/2016

Original

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ANNUAL PRACTISING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

ROSE KARAGO

is authorized to practise as a

VALUER

for the period

1st JAN 2016 to 31st DEC 2016

in accordance with the Valuers Act, 1984.

Registrar

.... 0002531

Date 8/1/2016